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A brief history of the town
of Glocester, Rhode Island

C

A BRIEF HISTORY

OF THE

TOWN OF GLOCESTER,

RHODE ISLAND,

PRECEDED BY

A SKETCH OF THE TERRITORY WHILE

A PART OF PROVIDENCE.

By ELIZABETH A. PERRY.

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PREFACE.

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IN preparing the following pages, the author has been exceedingly desirous that a history of the town of Glocester might be presented in a connected form, from its first settlement. An effort has been made to state things accurately, and on good authority. It has been very difficult to ascertain dates in some instances. The sources whence the information is derived are various: Bartlett's Colonial Records; Schedules of the town presented yearly to the General Assembly; Town Records; old newspapers; private papers; reading of many books that had reference to town matters; travelling over the town, and information from elderly town's people.

Glocester has furnished some citizens of high personal worth, and honor to other towns, states and countries.

E. A. P.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 1, 1886.

HISTORY OF GLOCESTER.

THE town of Glocester, R. I., including Burrillville, was organized February 20, 1731. It is bounded on the north by Massachusetts, on the east by Smithfield, on the south by Scituate, and on the west by Connecticut. A brief sketch of the territory will be given previous to the time the town was taken from Providence. Its history, in some rude measure, is nearly coeval with the first settlement in Providence by Roger Williams and his associates in the year 1636. This land was disposed of to Roger Williams and others by the sachems of several tribes of Indians, they receiving for the same, payment that was satisfactory to each tribe. Tracts of land were often granted for very little recompense. It is recorded that Uncas gave the first grant of land by deed. Sometimes grants of land were made to the whites for important services done for the sachems. The disposal of lands as to boundaries was very indefinite, and sometimes without date. Any enterprise that promoted public good was considered payment for lands. For instance, to settle a miller that would build a mill to grind corn and other grain; a blacksmith or a sawmill built, a grant of land was often given. Sometimes the sachems disposed of hundreds of acres for very little consideration, also promising to assist the whites in cases of emergency, by hastening with their warriors for their relief. The tribes had very little knowledge of the value of land, or the worth of different forest trees.

Through the kind influence of Roger Williams, the Indians generally had a strong attachment to the whites. The Nipmuck Indians extended from Massachusetts and Connecticut into the northwest corner of this State, as found when first

explored by the English. Their headquarters were at Oxford, Mass. The small Pass-Coag tribe roamed a little south of the Nipmucks.* There is a small river running through this land by the name of Nipmuck. These tribes were subject to the Narragansetts until the time of King Philip's war with the English. The chiefs of the Nipmucks saw that the sachems of the Narragansetts had enough to do to look out for their own tribe at the time of King Philip's war, consequently they declared their independence. Some vestiges of these tribes still remain. Portions of the land had the appearance of having been planted; many young trees were growing, and deep in the ground bullets were found. Within the recollection of persons now living, a human skeleton was found several feet below the surface of the ground. When the bones were put together it measured eight feet. Some of these Indians were very tall. These tribes of Indians were, as far as is known, the first native owners of this land, a part of their vast hunting grounds. These forests were filled with bears, panthers, wolves, red deer, foxes, and other wild animals. Wolves and bears were so troublesome as late as 1736 that the inhabitants sought legislative enactment, and a reward of three pounds was offered for each bear killed in the colony. In 1739 this reward was much increased; bounty on wolves, twenty shillings; rats, three pence; wildcats, five shillings.

The Indians seldom spent the summer and winter in the same place. This fact will account in some degree for their great claims of land. They would cluster together in building their wigwams for protection against other tribes. These villages they surrounded by a fence of trees, logs and stakes. The language of different New England tribes was so similar that each tribe readily understood the other. Arrows were their early chief weapons of warfare. They were kind to strangers travelling; would give to them their best mat in their wigwam for the night, and the best they had for eating, if they went without themselves. They were faithful to keep

* Fresh-water Indians.

their promises. When the sun shone they had a mark to tell when it was mid-day, and on clear nights they told the time by the moon and stars. In cloudy weather they were, like the Yankees, good for guessing.

All their tools were made of hard stone. Bows were made of sinews and twisted entrails of the deer and the moose; their tomahawk was a wooden club. Many bones of animals were used for special purposes. Corn and nuts were in the winter put in holes dug in the ground, lined and covered with bark. They did not eat regularly, but when hungry; they generally had but one wife, but could at pleasure on either side dissolve their connection; they had no ballads or songs to perpetuate the traditions of the past; their knowledge was very limited; they exercised good judgment in eating and drinking. The Indian men furnished the fish and game; the women did the harvesting. They had corn and beans that they depended very much upon yearly to raise. These articles they could keep for cold winters and great snow storms, when game would be very scarce. They had a tradition that a crow brought them a bean and a kernel of corn from the place where their great god, Cowtantowit, dwelt; and though the crows did some harm, they seldom killed one. They also made mats, baskets and stone vessels.

Their money, which they called wampum, was made of different shells, which was their established currency. Previous to the European settlements they knew nothing about begging. Once a year in the winter they had a great feast to thank their Great Father for their bountiful harvest. At this time presents were made to the poor. Their family ties were very strong, and great lamentation was made when a member of their kindred died. The men had a great liking for fishing.

They believed in a Supreme Being having all the attributes of Deity—they had many gods of less power than their Great Father, which argues a species of Pantheism. They acknowledged the agency of their deity in all things, whether for good or evil. If an accident occurred, the wrath of God had

caused it; so in case of good fortune, the Great Spirit was the author. They never asked their deity for anything, but returned thanks for favors received, saying that he is the best judge of what is best for them. It was against the law of the colony to sell liquor to the Indians, but this law was broken.

In a very few years many persons seeking a new home joined the Williams colony and purchased what they called home lots. The government of Providence was at first purely democratic, but laws were soon found necessary to govern the colony. A general meeting was called, and a committee of five were chosen, called "disposers," who were invested with the partial control of affairs. The inhabitants later saw and felt the necessity of a patent from their mother country to secure to them a better title to their lands, and protection in case they were attacked by the Indians. Protection was asked from England and granted. The first patent for Providence was written in 1644, in which Robert Earle, of Warwick, England, was made "Governor-in-Chief and Lord High Admiral of this Plantation," a distinct sovereignty under the protection of the English government. The charter acknowledged the Indian title of the colony, and that the land was purchased of them and confirmed to them by the Crown of England. The "Freeman's Oath" was the first paper printed in New England. It was printed at Cambridge, Mass. It certified that before any member of the colony could exercise the right of suffrage or hold any public office he must be made what is called a freeman by the General Quarterly Court, or Assembly; he was to show evidence that he was a respectable man, and take the oath of affirmation required by the law of the colony against bribery and corruption in the election of officers.

In 1647 there was an organization of the colony under the Parliamentary patent, and a charter granted by Charles Second, King of Great Britain. The first seal adopted was a sheaf of arrows bound up with the motto "*Amor vincit omnia*" engraved upon a leash.

July 8, 1663, the royal charter was obtained—its symbol an anchor, and its motto "Hope." In this year the colony received from Charles the Second, King of Great Britain, a charter which, up to November, 1842, was the written law of this State. The government was at first colonial, then under the charter, and finally under the constitution.

When the town of Providence was incorporated (1649), the committee chosen by the General Assembly under the charter were Gregory Dexter, William Wickenden, Thomas Olney, Robert Williams, Richard Waterman, Roger Williams, William Field, John Green, John Smith and John Lippitt. Years before the town of Gloucester was set off from Providence, home settlements were made here; sheep and herds of cattle were sent here to graze, with shepherds and herds men to take care of them. For several years the Indian pathway or trail served the white settlers as thoroughfares to drive their cattle, and to transport their families and household goods to the places where they were to build their log houses. These emigrants going forth to live in these wild lands, often took possession of many acres for each family. The man of means could pay for his lands and for having them cleared. Others with their own hands must use the axe to fell the trees and build their humble dwellings, often encountering wild animals and the cruelty of Indians. Many of the Indians did not understand why their lands were taken from them.

To go forth into the woods where dangerous wild animals lived required men of enterprise and courage. Most of the early settlers of Providence were from England, some unused to hardship, others staunch yeomanry, farmers, merchants, mechanics, blacksmiths, fearing God, honest and independent, and if right and reason were followed, a race would be produced far better than one descended from pensioned lords. Some of the settlers were discouraged and returned to their homes in England; others returned and brought their families, with their household goods, and sought a home in the wilderness, where for some time their humble dwell-

ings had to be guarded from the barbarous Indian and wild beasts. Many bullets made by the Indians have later been found in the centre of large trees.

John Smith, from Providence, early settled in the northern part of Glocester, and many of his descendants are owners of home estates in that vicinity. Edward Salisbury early purchased land and built a house; he was a soldier in the French war. The Williamses, Tourtellotts, Eddys, Watermans, Evanses, and others, were pioneers and held landed estates. There were many families settled here before the town of Glocester was set off from the county of Providence; generally very respectable citizens, some of them with their silver-topped canes and silver shoe and knee buckles. In many cases there was wealth enough for general comfort; life was frugal, limited to modern ways. They had no daily or weekly newspaper;* the news was communicated from neighbor to neighbor, though in many cases they lived a long way from each other; carpets were rare; the white maple floors for the summer were very cool; they had braided and husked rugs; after awhile the parlor floor in some houses was marble-painted; the kitchen floor, after breakfast, swept and sanded to take the dust from the shoes of the workmen. Families of similar tastes would sometimes meet for social intercourse. In quite early times the expense and trouble to get spoons sufficient for family uses to eat their Indian meal pudding and milk, and other uses, was very great. In this dilemma they were relieved by the family getting a spoon mould, melting the pewter and lead white hot, turning it into the mould, and when cold the mould was opened and a good spoon taken out. Candles for a long time were run in candle moulds—also candles were dipped in a large kettle of hot tallow by having several candle-wicks strung on a stick; these wicks were dipped in the tallow, then hung on a rod to cool; then dipped again, and the dipping kept up until the candles were large enough.

*The first newspaper in the State was published in the year 1732, by James Franklin, in Newport.

"Necessity is the mother of invention." When candles could not be obtained, pitch knots were burned in the fire-place to light up the dwellings.

Until saw-mills were set up, most of the dwellings were made of logs. The early frame houses were generally built one story, with small windows, sometimes gambrel-roofed; others two stories in front, the roof slanting back so far down as to have but one story on the back side. Early in the eighteenth century there were many large two-story framed houses built in different parts of this land by well-to-do families. In these houses there were generally two rooms in front, with a door and entry between them; two rooms back; a large chimney in the centre, the chimney often serving for the smoke and draft for five fire-places. The kitchen fire-place, with strong, large, iron andirons, held a large quantity of wood. Children could sit in the corners of some of the fire-places, look up the chimney and count the stars. Some of the houses were painted red, a few were painted white, and many not painted at all.

In 1716 there was a great snow storm; it snowed one day and one night, with a very high wind; the snow was knee-deep; the drifts were ten and twelve feet high.

The pioneers learned of the Indians to make succotash by boiling corn and beans together. They also learned how to bake cakes made of Indian meal and water on hot stones under the ashes. These were cooked so as to make agreeable and wholesome food. The meal at first was made by cracking the corn as fine as might be by pounding it on a hollow stone, a kind of mortar hammered on the top of a rock, with a small stone for a pounder. For Sunday mornings, pork baked with beans made a good breakfast. Boiled Indian pudding, with a little salt, if they could get it, was another favorite dish, sometimes with milk, sometimes with maple syrup, and sometimes without anything. Bean porridge was a dish much liked for breakfast. For meats, there were many kinds—wild game in abundance and fish in the ponds. Household industry in the manufacture of wool and flax for

clothing was very decided. The feathers of geese and birds were carefully preserved to make warm beds for the cold winter nights.

On the 25th of August, 1727, George Second was proclaimed King of Great Britain. The proclamation was read from a balcony in the second story on the west end of the Manufacturers' Hotel, Market square, Providence, now taken down. The proclamation when George Third was created King of Great Britain was read there in 1760; also the Declaration of Independence, July 5, 1776.

The town of Providence petitioned the Legislature in February, 1731, for a division of the town. The petition was received and granted. Three new towns were made and called by the names of Smithfield, Scituate and Gloucester. They were incorporated out of the lands in the western part of the town of Providence. Gloucester was set off about eleven miles square in the northwestern part of the State.

The committee appointed to examine and report in regard to the necessity of a division of the town of Providence were Mr. Samuel Clarke, Mr. Francis Willet and Mr. William Robinson. The land had been surveyed and boundaries settled by the county surveyors. It has been handed down that the name Gloucester* was first suggested by some English residents from Gloucester, England, already freemen, living within the limits of the new town; also in honor of the Duke of Gloucester, Frederic Lewis, son of King George Second. This town was formerly spelled Gloucester. The first settlers had been trained under the laws acknowledged by Roger Williams and his associates.

An act was passed by the General Assembly giving power to ordained elders of every society and denomination of Christians to join persons together in marriage.

* Gloucester, a city in the southern part of England, capital of the county of the same name, on the Severn, thirty miles from its junction with the Bristol channel, is a fine city. It is the See of a Bishop, and returns two members to Parliament; contains a cathedral built in 1047, one of the finest in England; has a square tower 223 feet high; contains the tomb of Edward Second, and Robert, Duke of Normandy.

A town meeting was called March 16, 1731, to organize the town of Gloucester, including the territory of the present town of Burrillville (which was taken from the town in 1806). Elisha Knowlton was chosen moderator, and also clerk; Zachariah Eddy was chosen town sergeant; Capt. John Smith, town treasurer; Zachariah Eddy, Jr., John Barnes, John Inman, Obadiah Jencks, Solomon Smith and Zebedee Hopkins were chosen town councilmen; Elisha Knowlton and Walter Phetteplace were chosen assistant deputy governors to the General Assembly. The deputy governors and assistants were the judges of the highest judicial courts of the State until 1747, when chief justices were appointed.

When the town was incorporated it contained 2,504 inhabitants. Permanent settlements were made about 1700. Major William Smith, Capt. Richard Waterman and Lieut. Elisha Knowlton were surveyors appointed by the Assembly to decide the boundary lines of the town.

The town had the same privileges as the other towns in the State, to choose their own officers, to send deputies to the General Assembly, to send one grand and one petit juror to the superior courts, to control their proportion of the interest of the bank money appropriated for the use of the towns of the colony according to the sums that the land lying in the town was mortgaged for, and what money the town treasurer of Providence had advanced for the land before the division was made, be repaid out of the whole interest money. Before the division, to defray the expenses of surveys and laying out of roads, money paid for portions of this land had to be mortgaged to meet payments.

Gov. Ward says, in 1741, "that the colony of Rhode Island first purchased, then settled, and hath at all times depended on its inhabitants at their own proper costs and charges as well against natives in former times as against foreign enemies in later times." Great sacrifices were made by the town to assist the mother country in her foreign wars from 1710 to 1740. It was necessary to keep some vessels of force cruising on the coast of New England for the safety of trade.

Their militia consisted of all male members in health from sixteen to sixty years of age in all the towns. They were obliged at their own expense to be always provided with a good firelock musket or fusee, a sword or bayonet, cartouch box, with one pound of good powder and four pounds of bullets, all in readiness at any call of a superior officer.

Many persons living within the limits of the town when organized were made freemen previously, when the land of the township was under the rules of Providence. All persons casting their votes at town meeting had to be made freemen and take the freeman's oath, as follows:

"I do solemnly bind myself in the sight of God, that when I shall be called upon, to give my vote of suffrage as I shall judge in mine own conscience may best conduce and tend to the public weal of the body."

Deputies were chosen once a year at the quarterly meeting next preceding the meeting of the General Assembly.

The town councils were empowered to lay out their highways in the same manner as in Providence. The committee to survey the town were William Jenckes, Richard Waterman and Lieut. Elisha Knowlton. In 1733 a road was laid out from the seven-mile line (about ten miles from Providence great bridge) to Ponagansett Pond, in the southwest part of the town. This pond is a fine sheet of water, where many of the beautiful white water-lilies grow. By this highway the means of intercourse was greatly facilitated with Providence.

An order came in 1741 from the King of England directing the form of prayer for the royal family to be published or used in the several churches and other places of public worship in all the towns of this colony, a copy of said order to be sent to every minister or elder of each and every society in the colony without delay. The order was obeyed in this town. This year was very cold, especially the winter.

In 1744, in consequence of war having been declared by the French against England, measures were adopted to strengthen the English colonies in America. It was found necessary to strengthen the military force of this town. To this end, the

men petitioned the Assembly to have an artillery company incorporated in this town. The petition was granted on condition that all the members should be from Providence county, and that the corps should be called "The Artillery Company in the County of Providence." This was the second chartered military company in the State, and the origin of the corps known as the "Cadet Company."*

In the year 1750 great efforts were made by the town to encourage the farmers to raise flax and wool, and manufacture the same into cloth. By this means, frugality and industry would be greatly promoted, and the waste lands in the town, occasioned in some measure by the wars taking soldiers, would be very much improved, to the advantage and interest of the inhabitants. They, under such circumstances, would be enabled in case of another war, to be better prepared to defend and protect themselves.

No Indians in the town.

In 1751 a law was passed in Great Britain that the year 1752 should begin the first day of January. In the old style the year began the 25th of March.

The law forbade all persons keeping house from entertaining negro and mulatto servants or slaves; that they must not be absent from the family where he or she respectively belonged, or be found abroad in the night time after nine o'clock, unless on some errand for their owner.

During the year 1751 the death of His Royal Highness Frederic, Prince of Wales, occurred. This colony received directions from the mother country to use the form of prayer for the royal family issued, to be published in all places where divine worship was held in the colony. The proclamation was promulgated by Governor William Greene to this town.

*This war was the beginning of the great struggle for the French ascendancy in North America. The ships fitted out by Rhode Island were said to be more in number than either of the other colonies, while her soldiers were prominent in other expeditions for the reduction of the French empire in North America between the years of 1741 and 1750. In all these battles the record shows that this town took her part, and, as promptly as possible, always paid her assessments into the treasury of the colony, whether for home or outside expenses.

In 1755 the dividing line between Gloucester and Scituate was run by Henry Harris, Esq., Mr. Thomas Steere and Col. Resolved Waterman. They made their report to the Assembly, the said towns paying all expense.

In 1756, sixteen able-bodied men were demanded of this town to aid the forces of the King of England in an expedition against Crown Point. To encourage enlisting, a bounty of four pounds ten shillings lawful money was given to each man, and thirty shillings per month during his service; also a woollen blanket. The French in war were struggling hard, not only to hold their large possessions in America, but to add new conquests. Constant drafts for men and money were called for during seven successive years. In 1763 the French power terminated in America, and Great Britain had control of all the country east of the Mississippi.

In December, 1760, by order of authority, the death of King George was promulgated throughout this town; also, that the funeral ceremonies would take place at Newport, January 9, 1761. As the inhabitants of this town were subjects of His Majesty, a copy of what was printed in the Newport Mercury at the above time is here given :

“To express a just and becoming concern at the death of the best of Kings, his late illustrious Majesty, King George the Second, of blessed and glorious memory, at nine in the morning the four companies of militia and the troop of horse belonging to the town of Newport, met at the Court House, from whence they marched in military mourning to the house of Doctor David Ellis, where were assembled the magistrates and principal gentlemen of the town. At half-past ten in the morning, minute guns continued firing from Fort George; and between eleven and twelve the procession began in the following order: First, the four youngest sergeants marched with their halberds covered with black and reversed; then the private men four abreast, with their arms reversed; four drummers, with their drums covered with black; four ensigns, with their colors wrapt in black; four lieutenants, then four captains, all with pikes covered with black and reversed; after them the field officers and high sheriff of the colony as heralds-at-arms; next to him marched (between files of a troop of horse) His Honor the deputy and the civil officers and a considerable number of merchants and gentlemen. After arriving at the Court House, the high sheriff pronounced with an audible voice the following proclamation: ‘Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to call to His mercy our late sovereign, King George the Second, of

blessed and glorious memory, by whose decease the imperial crown of Great Britain, France and Ireland, also the supreme dominion and sovereign right of the colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations in New England, and other colonies in America, are solely and rightfully come to the high and mighty Prince of Wales; we, therefore, the Governor and company associated, with numbers of the principal inhabitants of the towns of this colony and plantation, do now hereby, with one full voice and consent of tongue and heart, publish and proclaim that the high and mighty Prince George, Prince of Wales, now by the death of our late sovereign, of happy and glorious memory, become our only lawful and rightful sovereign, liege lord, George the Third, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Supreme Lord of said colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations,' etc., etc.

STEPHEN HOPKINS, *Governor.*"

This day an excellent sermon was preached on the death of his late Majesty by the Rev. Ezra Stiles, from 1st Chronicles, 29th chapter, 26th, 27th and 28th verses.

The new King began with a more stringent system of colonial policy than heretofore had been exercised. Under the new King, restrictions on trade and manufactures began to cause much vexation, and the colonists were compelled to sell all their produce in the English markets for such foreign articles as were needed here of the merchants and manufacturers of their country. No wool was sold outside the colonies, and many restraints and requirements were borne.

THE WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE.

In 1772 there was an effort on the part of England to increase the revenue of the colonies for the home government, and the larger taxes were heavy to be borne. The success in capturing the "Gaspee" made all hearts respond: "We will make our own laws and taxes." This the people saw would for a time cause a great struggle, sacrifice and suffering. This spirit carried out by the people, it was at once seen that great attention must be given, in concert with all the other towns, to military instruction, to bullets and powder. The people of this town were very active to rise in their strength and make themselves politically free and inde-

pendent. The Assembly, after deliberating and corresponding with the other colonies, appointed a committee in each town to receive their proportion of powder, bullets, lead and flints belonging to the colony. Jonah Steere was appointed for this town. He received 77 pounds of powder, 123 pounds of lead, and 492 pounds of flints.

Finally the extra duty on tea intensely roused the people, especially the women. Tea was blotted from the signs on the stores. For a substitute, sage, current and red raspberry leaves dried, also a plant called *Ceanothus Americana*, were used; for coffee, burnt rye, peas, and the inside of chestnut bark.

A day of fasting and prayer was appointed January 19, 1774. All the people were called to a full consideration of independence, and they resolved "that the disposal of their own property is the inherent right of freemen; that there can be no property in which another can of right take from the owner without his consent; that the claim of Parliament to tax America is, in other words, a claim of right to levy contributions on us at pleasure." Many other resolutions were passed confirming the above, and finally "that this town will coöperate with the other towns in this colony, and with the United Colonies, in a resolute stand for freedom." The only limitation to their powers conferred were that our laws should not conflict with the laws of England. They had the power to revoke the charter; they discouraged the manufacture of such articles as could be sent from the mother country; judges were made on the will of the King, and various requirements without the consent of the people here. Not long after these acts were decided upon, war ships were in Boston harbor, and by their seizures the inhabitants were in great distress. Large droves of sheep were sent from this colony. Gloucester sent 95.

At this period the inhabitants* of this town agreed with the other towns to use their utmost endeavors to encourage

* Number of inhabitants in 1774 in the village of Providence, 4,331; in Gloucester, 2,945.

frugality, economy and industry; to promote agriculture, arts, and the manufacture of cloth, especially that of wool and linen; to discountenance and discourage gaming, expensive shows, plays and diversions; that on the death of a friend a gentleman should wear only black crape or ribbon on the arm or hat, a lady wear black ribbon or necklace, and to discontinue the practice of giving gloves and scarfs at funerals.

May 11, 1774, was set apart by the government as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, the proclamation being issued by the Governor. The day was very generally appropriately observed.

Mr. Asa Kimball was appointed to take account of all arms, powder and ammunition in this town; and as there were private as well as public stocks, he was empowered to go to the house of each citizen in the town and there take the account.

An "army of observation" was raised, in which this town furnished her quota. This army was mainly sustained for self-defense, at Newport and Providence, in order to prevent or repel any further attempts to enforce the acts of the British. Among the fifty-two articles they were to adhere to for regulating this army was, that all officers and soldiers frequent divine worship and sermon in the places appointed for the assembling of the regiment, troop or company to which they belong. In case of neglect, some portion of their pay was forfeited; also the penalty of a sixpence was incurred by any non-commissioned officer or soldier, should he use any unlawful oath or execration; and if a commissioned officer was found guilty of profane swearing, he forfeited for every offense the sum of ninepence, lawful money. In 1775 there were 1,500 men in this army. Form of enlistment: "We, the subscribers, voluntarily enlist ourselves to serve as minute men in the service of this colony, to be under the immediate command of our superior officers and subject to the law of this colony for regulating the minute men." Each captain received six shillings per day, each lieutenant five shillings, each ensign four shillings, and all others thirty cents per day, lawful money. All persons not

able to furnish their war equipments were supplied by a committee appointed for that purpose, viz.: Messrs. John Wells, Gideon Burgess, Aaron Winsor and Samuel Mays. All officers of whatever grade took an oath to be true and faithful to requirements.

War having been declared, and the great wish being liberty and self-representation, it was resolved by the General Assembly "that this colony most ardently wish to see the former friendship, harmony and intercourse between England and this colony restored, a happy and lasting connection established upon terms of just and equal liberty." This colony was ardently attached to the mother country.

Mr. Benjamin Colwell was the committee to receive and furnish the war implements, such as good fire-arms with bayonets, iron ramrods and cartridge-boxes, all stamped with the colony's arms.

In the beginning of the war it was impossible to raise the necessary money required by taxation, therefore the Congress of the United States and the Legislature of this State (also other States) issued bills of public credit, which were circulated as money. Towards the close of the war these bills became very much depreciated, and finally nearly worthless. In many cases great losses were experienced by this depreciation.

In March, 1776, the Assembly supplied Gloucester with 150 pounds of powder and 300 pounds of lead or cartridges, as they preferred, to be prepared to assist the Massachusetts colony, should they be invaded. Picket guard had to be kept up. Salt belonging to the colony was distributed among the towns, according to the number of inhabitants. Gloucester received this year 407 $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels.

In 1774 the Light Infantry of the town of Gloucester, an independent company, was formed.

Quakers were exempted from war acts out of respect to their disbelief on the subject of oaths. A number of persons in Newport refused to subscribe the test oath. Joseph

Wanton and others were sent to different towns. To the farm of Stephen Keech, in Gloucester, were ordered Richard Beale, John Nichol, Nicholas Lechmere and Thomas Vernon, where they were permitted to go at large within the limits of the town. The neighbors in the vicinity were so opposed to the nuisance that the Assembly appointed Deputy Sheriff Benjamin Smith to remove them from the town. They were with Mr. Keech, who lived in a retired part of the town, eleven weeks. Their board bill was nineteen pounds and sixteen shillings, lawful money. This bill was allowed and paid out of the general treasury. The test oath "acknowledged the person to be a lawful subject of the government, and always endeavor to advance peace and the good welfare of the Plantation, to seek to prevent anything that would be injurious to said government, and in every way to promote its interests. So help me God." A fine of one hundred pounds was imposed on any person who in any way acknowledged the supremacy of the King of Great Britain.

On the 4th of July, 1776, the United States declared themselves independent; yet years of war followed. Peace was not declared until 1783, when Washington surrendered his commission and retired to private life. Gloucester was ordered in 1775 to furnish 77 pounds of powder, 123 pounds of lead, and 424 pounds of flints.*

The soldiers that returned to Gloucester after the Revolution, from Col. Isaac Angell's company, were Reuben Williams, Amos Wood, Nathaniel Stoddard, Joseph Turner, Stukely Inman and Ephraim Andrews.

The government was very liberal in bounties and monthly payments to officers and soldiers that enlisted. All signed the test oath.

The following named officers commanded the several trained bands in this town :

*In 1776 the number of acres of woodland in the town was 29,317. The number of polls in Gloucester were 488; in Providence, 453. This year Gloucester had more polls than any other town in the State except Newport. Samuel Ward was Governor.

First Company—Benajah Whipple, Captain; Simeon Smith, Lieutenant; John Eddy, Ensign.

Second Company—Samuel May, Captain; Ezekiel Phetepiece, Lieutenant; Daniel Matheson, Ensign.

Third Company—Abraham Winsor, Captain; Stephen Paine, Lieutenant; Richard Lewis, Ensign.

Fourth Company—Stephen Winsor, Captain; Aaron Arnold, Lieutenant; Isaac Ross, Ensign.

All these companies met regularly to practice and ready at call. Enlisting officers were Aaron Winsor, John Wells, Gideon Burgess and Samuel May.

In 1778, Asa Kimball, from this town, was appointed commissioner of the Continental War Loan office. No loan was to be less than two hundred dollars.

Officers of trained bands in Gloucester in 1778:

First Company—Stephen Olney, Captain; Benjamin Burlingame, Lieutenant; Stephen Irons, Ensign.

Second Company—Samuel May, Captain; Daniel Matheson, Lieutenant; James Colwell, Ensign.

Third Company—Abraham Winsor, Captain; Richard Lewis, Lieutenant; Nathaniel Wade, Ensign.

Fourth Company—Stephen Winsor, Captain; Isaac Ross, Lieutenant; Israel Smith, Ensign.

Officers of trained bands in 1779:

First Company—Benjamin Whipple, Captain; Richard Tucker, Lieutenant; Peter Lewis, Ensign.

Third Company—Abraham Winsor, Captain; Nathaniel Wade, Lieutenant; Zebulon Wade, Ensign.

Fourth Company—Stephen Winsor, Captain; Isaac Ross, Lieutenant; Israel Smith, Ensign.

Officers of trained bands in 1780:

First Company—Benajah Whipple, Captain; Peter Lewis, Lieutenant; Henry Wheeler, Ensign.

Second Company—Samuel Mayo, Captain; James Colwell, Lieutenant; Arnold Smith, Ensign.

Third Company—Nathaniel Wade, Captain; Zebulon Wade, Lieutenant; John Pray, Ensign.

Fourth Company—Stephen Winsor, Captain; Isaac Ross, Lieutenant; Jeremiah Irons, Ensign.

Reuben Mason, M. D., Surgeon.

[From the Providence Gazette, 1774.]

LAND ADVERTISED TO BE SOLD IN THE WESTERN PART
OF GLOCESTER.

Colonel Resolved Waterman's estate, of Smithfield, deceased. Apply to John Waterman, of Providence, or John Smith, of Smithfield.

The valuation of property in this town in the year 1777, as was estimated by the assessors of taxes, was about \$360,000. The town had to be often looked over to see what persons were able-bodied, as there was constant need of fresh supplies of soldiers while the British warships were in our waters. During the recess of the General Assembly, members of the council of war had power to act in military matters. Bills of credit had often to be issued to aid in supporting the soldiers, etc. As the enemy's warships were in Rhode Island waters, all the available militia of every town had to be ready at this time to be called forth, which greatly prevented carrying on necessary husbandry, and many other things. The women in this town not only had their families and farms in many cases to care for, but to spin wool into yarn, to weave blankets, and knit stockings for the soldiers. The women, as a rule, were very frugal in the necessities of life, especially in beef and grain. Taxes were very much increased. This year was a very trying one for this town, there were so many calls for men, provisions

and blankets. Daniel Owen and Andrew Brown were the committee of safety from this town. In May, sixty-eight men were called for from Gloucester as her proportion to fill up the State brigade to be raised for fifteen months. Six pounds bounty was given for non-commissioned officers and privates, but for a part of their bounty their clothing was allowed if they were willing to receive it in this way; also ten barrels of beef, twenty pairs of good woolen stockings, and over three hundred weight of iron. Asa Kimball was appointed to procure the blankets.

Elijah Armstrong was Ensign in Captain Allen's company. In one company in the brigade, John Eddy was Captain; Stephen Olney, Lieutenant; John Bowen, Ensign, taken from the first company of militia in this town. Capt. Asa Kimball and Nathaniel Blackmar were appointed recruiting officers for the town to raise men to fill up the aforesaid battalion in the State. Mr. Kimball was also appointed to open subscription in Gloucester for the Continental Loan office. Yarn stockings to be furnished in October, forty pairs; and in December, eighty pairs; making one busy year for the women of the town, while the men wearied in their watching, marching and counter-marching, but buoyant with hope that they soon should be free to aid in making their own laws.

In 1777, in consequence of the British having possession of the island of Rhode Island, many of the inhabitants left the island, some going to distant parts not to return, while many came to the mainland and had to be supported for the then present time in the towns where they were scattered.

The same year Col. Chad Brown, of Gloucester, was chosen field officer for the State from the county of Providence, and John Colwell, Jr., Esq., Lieutenant-Colonel of the third regiment of militia in the county of Providence. At the same time, in council, was read and approved the return of the officers chosen to command the company of Light Infantry in this town, viz.: Timothy Wilmarth, Jr., Captain; David Richmond, First Lieutenant; Martin Smith, Second Lieutenant; Caleb Sheldon, Ensign.

December 18, 1777, was a national day of thanksgiving and praise. In one place of prayer in this town Rev. Joseph Winsor presided.

Prices of labor, wares and merchandise were regulated by law. Farming labor in the summer for men was not to exceed three shillings and sixpence per day, other seasons of the year in the usual proportions; mechanics and tradesmen about the same as heretofore; good wheat not to exceed seven shillings and sixpence per bushel; rye, four shillings and sixpence per bushel; corn, three shillings and four pence per bushel; wool, two shillings per pounds. The best grass-fed beef, three pence per pound, and so on. The prices of most articles for food and raiment for the people were also fixed by law.

July 5, 1776, Congress adopted a Declaration of Independence. The Rhode Island Assembly being in session, approved the resolution. Mr. Richard Steere and Col. Chad Brown were appointed deputies from this town.

The colonial period closed May 4, 1776. Rhode Island was the last of the thirteen original States that adopted the constitution, which she did, May 29, 1790, by a majority of two votes.

All persons able to bear arms, from 16 to 60 years of age, were expected to join regiments, unless for good reasons excused.

Members of the Society of Friends were exempt from enlisting in any company by producing a certificate from the clerk of the Monthly Meeting, to the commanding officer within the district in which they lived. This year the test oath was administered to all persons suspected as Tories.

In May, 1778, forty-six men were to be furnished for the army, and 120 pairs of yarn stockings. The June following, 34 soldiers were called for. Caleb Arnold was appointed to pay the bounties allowed by the State.

Ratable property as taken in the town by an appointed committee: Value of the town land, 181,389 pounds 7 shillings; slaves, from 10 to 50 years old, 5 pounds; trading stock

and money, 1,936 pounds; ounces of plate, 286; horses, 363; horned cattle, 2,678; sheep and goats, 3,558; oxen, 420.

Zebedee Hopkins was appointed to take the number of inhabitants of this town.

The year 1779 was a year of great trial and suffering. The taxes were still to be increased; paper money had greatly depreciated in value, yet these depreciated bills were made legal tender to pay debts, and were easily counterfeited. The honest and patriotic were impoverished, while rogues and some Tories grew rich. The winters of 1779 and 1780 were very severe.

The estates of a Mr. Hatch and Henry Overing were taken possession of by the town, as the owners were considered enemies to the government, and given to the sheriff for sale.

The manner of cooking was before an immense back-log and long sticks of wood, all on fire, on large iron andirons, baking a short-cake in smouldering ashes, or on a cake-board before the fire. A turkey, goose or chicken was often cooked by having a wire fastened around the poultry and hung upon the crane by the spit before the fire, often turning it around. A skillet was set underneath to catch the drippings.

The dark day of May 19, 1780, will long be remembered. For several days previous, the air was close and seemed to be smoky. After nine in the morning there was a little thunder and light rain. Soon after, it grew so dark that the people left their work, both in and out doors; to read or see the time by the clock, a candle had to be lighted. The sky looked yellowish and gloomy. About noon, birds and fowls went to their roosts and cattle retired. At a little private school in the Irons neighborhood, parents became so alarmed that they hastened with their horses to bring their children home, and without doubt the same dispatch was made in many places. The people stood appalled, many thinking the Day of Judgment was at hand. There was very little wind. To some persons the political aspect of the country made the

phenomena more to be dreaded ; others thought it was a precursor of something more fearful to the country. The darkness continued about five hours. It extended over New England generally. Since that time some causes have been advanced that produced the darkness.

The following is from Guild's History of Brown University :

"Dr. Manning, during the cessation of Brown University exercises, in 1779, on account of the war, set out on a journey with his wife to Philadelphia, on business. He started from Providence Thursday, April twenty-ninth, and reached Col. Ahraham Winsor's, in Smithfield, where they spent the night. The next day they travelled to Mr. John Brown's,* in Glocester, near Chepachet, 'where,' he says, 'we had an excellent dinner, and our horses well cared for.' They remained in Philadelphia until the following September, when they returned by the same route and called again on his hospitable friend, Mr. Brown, in Glocester, where they were very much refreshed."

In 1780, the army of the French fleet of the King of France, our illustrious allies, having arrived, acted under the direction of Gen. Washington. At this time this State was called upon to furnish 630 soldiers to coöperate with them. Glocester's proportion was 34 men. Zebedee Hopkins, Jr., was appointed by the State to receive the money for paying the bounties to the soldiers. Glocester at this time furnished 4,600 pounds of beef and 150 bushels of grain. Messrs. Chad Brown, John Smith, Stephen Winsor, Solomon Owen, Jonah Steere, Elisha Bartlett and Caleb Arnold were the committee to carry the above into effect. Mr. Moses Cooper was always active in aiding to collect for the soldiers. Calls often were made for men and means. Number of polls within the town, 555. At this time Glocester had a greater

*The Mr. John Brown here spoken of, and who resided a part of each year on his farm in Glocester, is the Mr. Brown that laid the corner-stone of Brown University.

number of polls than any other town in the State except Scituate, then including Foster, Newport being in possession of the British. Hundreds of yards of tow-cloth were made for the army. Arnold says, in his History of Rhode Island, "that history has failed to record the fact that the first sword that flashed in triumph above the captured heights of Yorktown, was a Rhode Island sword."

Officers approved by the Assembly to command the Gloucester Light Infantry, viz.: Timothy Wilmarth, Captain ; Martin Smith, First Lieutenant ; Elijah Armstrong, Second Lieutenant ; Ezekiel Brown, Ensign.

Cold winter of 1781 and 1782. Large quantities of snow fell, and people had to travel with snow shoes, as the roads could not be kept open. Corn and rye had to be carried on hand-sleds to the mill to be ground.

In 1782 the town was required by law to furnish the State's battalion, for the Continental troops, 210 yards of tow cloth one yard wide and whitened, and thirty pairs of woolen stockings.

In 1783 the war ceased and a proclamation was forwarded to all the towns in the State. John Smith, of this town, was one of Gov. Greene's assistants. Richard Steere, Esq., continued Justice of the Court of Common Pleas of Providence county. The treaty of peace and friendship signed by the United States and Great Britain was officially received from Congress in February, 1784. His Excellency Governor William Greene issued a proclamation to make it known, and caused it to be proclaimed by the sheriffs in their respective county towns on an appointed day.

Pensions were allowed invalid soldiers after the war.

The inhabitants were charitable and humane. In the Revolutionary war they used great efforts for promoting the independence of the colonies, and after the war was over, they, with great courage and energy, set about restoring their shattered fortunes.

To encourage home manufacture, the Assembly enacted an additional import duty on many foreign goods, both on implements of husbandry and wearing apparel.

Money* became so scarce that many rents were paid in grain, and by necessity industrial pursuits were well attended to; also domestic manufacture was very much encouraged by legislative acts. Spinning of cotton was commenced about this time.

To make the people of this colony more independent, and to increase the making of linen cloth, an act was passed by the Assembly that a bounty of one penny be paid, lawful money, on every pound of good hemp or flax that should be raised in this State during the years 1786 and 1787. All flax raised for sale had to be examined by a justice of the peace or a warden, in the town, who also weighed the same in the presence of the one who raised it. Upon the assurance that the flax was raised by himself, the justice or warden gave him a certificate to sell the same. For the certificate the man paid the justice one shilling. Very nice, fine and whitened linen cloth was made in this town.

The men and women began now in good earnest to see what they could do to support themselves independent of foreign aid. Meetings of women of all ranks in life were held, where they learned to spin flax, and no lady considered it beneath her dignity to spin or weave linen or woolen cloth for family use. The men set about to establish various mills for making boards, nails, etc., etc. Men of property and influence wore their American wool cloth instead of foreign-made. Mr. John Brown, of this town, in January, 1789, appeared in the General Assembly dressed in cloth made from the wool of his own sheep, kept on his

*Near a pond in the northwestern part of the town (now in Burrillville), in a rocky hill by a little running stream, is a den not easily to be found. It was all surrounded by brush and trees. Here a gang of men from several towns had a forge made, to make plated and silver coinage. They made the old '86 and the Spanish milled dollar, both plated and mixed. They were soon detected, the tools were taken and brought with the chief operators before the justice court at Chepachet. It was finally settled with the large number engaged in it. Silver was then scarce, but the dishonest way of adding to their coffers followed their reputation and gave great pain to many families.

farm where he lived in this town. And the paper from which this was taken also adds that the yarn was spun by a woman 88 years of age.

In some families much fine linen was spun on a linen wheel, a curious and delicate piece of machinery, and it was quite an accomplishment to learn to use it. The flax was made free from its woody parts, hatched and drawn out long, then wound around a kind of distaff that was above the wheel; a spool was in readiness for the thread to be wound around as it was spun. The movement of the foot on the pedal below, set the machinery in motion to twist the thread that the fingers were pulling from the flax on the distaff. Very nice and fine lawn linen was made, some of it striped with coarser thread, which made rich window and bed-curtains all whitened. Fine patterns of diaper for table cloths, and many and various other articles, including nearly all kinds of wearing apparel and bedding, were manufactured from wool and flax. Some of the towns-people will remember Nancy Bowen, who spun linen and made it into skeins of nice linen thread, and also thread for stockings. After getting ready as large a pack as she could carry, she would put on her famous patch dress and take the thread to her regular customers.

In 1783 a large number of inhabitants were very discomfited on account of the continental bills and high taxes. Many persons lost a large part of their property by receiving the depreciated paper money. The insurrection broke out with violence. Armed men entered Gloucester and towns in Connecticut, where they were joined with others to obstruct the payment of taxes; persons were rescued who had been arrested by law. The infection so spread that a convention was called for the avowed purpose to pay no more taxes and to overthrow the government. The rioters not only seized cattle that had been taken for taxes, but prisoners while on trial. Deputy Governor Bowen acted with great energy at this critical time, causing the ringleaders to be arrested. United measures were taken by the three States to crush the insurrection.

The leaders were prosecuted to the extent of the law. The rioters taken, soon confessed their crime and petitioned for pardon. Abraham Tourtellotte and John Phetteplace were among the number of the ringleaders.

The Providence Society for the Abolition of Slavery was incorporated about this time for the relief of persons held in bondage unlawfully, and for improving the African race. Several signed the petition from this town. The gradual abolition of slavery from this State was authorized on the first day of March, 1784, on this wise: "All children on or after the above date shall be free, and that such children shall be educated in the principles of morality, religion, and instructed in reading and arithmetic. The respective towns to bind out these children until boys are twenty-one and girls eighteen years."

Still it was discovered that some of the inhabitants sympathized with the mother country, and this with some other discordant elements hindered the carrying forward to settle accounts and raise funds authorized by the town.

In 1782 the Assembly passed an act punishing with death any one that should counterfeit the bills of the Bank of North America, the first paper money in the country that was redeemed in specie on presentation.

THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

At a convention of the several States called and held in Philadelphia in 1787, the Articles of Confederation were revised and a Federal Constitution agreed upon to be submitted to the people of the several States in convention, and by this means a number of copies were sent to each town clerk to be distributed among the inhabitants, that the freemen might have an opportunity to form their opinion on the proposed constitution. The number of said reports sent to the town of Glocester was sixty. It was further required that warrants be sent in time for convening the freemen and freeholders on the fourth Monday in March, 1788, to give their

votes for the proposed constitution or against it. Notices of the above meeting were set up in the most public places, and to make it sure that all saw and understood it, the town sergeant and constables were required to go to the residences of all the freemen and freeholders in the town, and give in person the notice of the above meeting. If very stormy, the convention would adjourn from day to day. The convention was held and the vote stood: yeas, 9; nays, 228.

The following are the names of freemen from this town who voted against the new constitution, 1788:

John Andrews, Daniel Owen, Stephen Smith, Jirah Ballou, Stephen Steere, William Colwell, Jr., Ezekiel Brown, Enoch Steere, Samuel Phetteplace, Elisha Inman, Richard Coman, Charles Wood, David Inman, Esquire Luther, John Kimball, Daniel Brown, Amasa Eddy, Amos Winsor, Stephen Whipple, Samuel Cook, Israel Sayles, Timothy Jenne, Esek Smith, William Coman, Jocktan Putnam, Asa Burlingame, Thomas Howland, Stephen Evans, George Hunt, Benjamin Salsbury, James King, Jr., Joseph Howland, Nathan Paine, 3d, Zacheus Aldrich, Jeremiah Ballard, Jr., Josiah Brown, Daniel Smith, Nathaniel Wade, Stephen Woodward, Squire Williams, Preserved Herenden, John Phetteplace, Ezekiel Sayles, Stephen Colwell, Michael Cook, Stukely Turner, Caleb Arnold, Gideon Bishop, William Turner, Joshua Mathe-son, James Harris, Robert Sanders, Jr., Thomas Smith, Othnial Sanders, John Salsbury, Ebenezer Darling, Gideon Cook, Jacob Ballard, Asahel Stone, Adam Phillips, Obadiah Inman, Barzillia Dexter, Jonathan Cowan, George Brown, Andrew Darling, Thomas Steere, Robert Colwell, Jr., David Colwell, James Lewis, Joseph Davis, Elkana Brown, Amos Williams, Orial Hopkins, Olney Eddy, Chad Brown, David Ballou, John Inman, William Eddy, Joshua Cook, John Davis, Joseph Estin, Moses Cooper, Caleb Bartlett, Charles Colwell, Willard Eddy, Aaron Arnold, John Stone, Edward Davis, James Reynolds, Ishmael Sayles, Esek Whipple, Thomas Sayles, Barak Benson, John Whipple, Zebulon Wade, Ezra Brown, Solomon Herenden, Asa Ballou, John Wells, Jr.,

Job Steere, Thomas Barnes, Samuel Potter, Daniel Barnes, Jesse Eddy, Christopher Sayles, James Stone, Aaron Logee, Henry Sanders, Ezra Steere, William Wilkinson, Simeon Place, Daniel Evans, Stephen Salisbury, Ebenezer Darling, John Howland, David Ballou (son of Samuel), Samuel May, Samuel Winsor, Jesse Potter, Simeon Sweet, Benajah Whipple, Aaron Winsor, James King, Charles Salisbury, Nicholas Potter, Jesse Armstrong, Silas Thayer, Elkanah Sherman, Simeon Smith, James Cowan, Thomas Wood, Benedict Burlingame, Eleazer Ballou, Jesse Lapham, John Mathewson, Jr., Noah Steere, Zebedee Hopkins, Jr., Basaleel Paine, Caleb Steere, Nathan Cooper, Caleb Steere, William Tourtellot, Andrew Herenden, Eliakim Phetteplace, Thomas Owen, Jr., Joseph Shippee, Andrew Phillips, William Wood, Elisha Burlingame, Elisha Steere, William Wade, Martin Smith, Sylvanus Cook, Thomas Burlingame, Ahab Sayles, Stephen Winsor, Reuben Mason, Benjamin Warner, Jethro Lapham, Rufus Williams, Solomon Lapham, William Arnold, Aaron Phillips, Ezekiel Phetteplace, Obadiah Fenner, Benjamin Hawkins, Joseph Hawkins, Jeremiah Irons, Jr., Moses Cooper, Jr., Jonathan Bowen, Jonathan Vallett, Edward Greene, William Hawkins, Benjamin Cowen, John Wells, Daniel Page, Joseph Keech, Joseph Brown, David Richardson, Stephen Aldrich, Jesse Aldrich, David Vallett, Seth Hunt, Jonathan Eddy, Jr., David Burlingame, Samuel Phetteplace, Jr., William Hawkins, Jr., Jesse Winsor, Jesse Keech, Stephen Barnes, Elijah Armstrong, John Steere, Abraham Clarke, Joshua Luther, Joseph Phillips, William Page, Jr., John Cowan, Jr., Moses Taft, Ezekiel Phetteplace, Abia Luther, Peter Aldrich, John Perry, Nathaniel Bowditch, Jr., David Mowry, Solomon Owen, John Esten, Jr., Esek Brown, John Smithson, Stephen Sanders, Noah Eddy, Benjamin Paine, Stephen Cowen, Joseph Smith—largest number of nays of any town in the State.

The above votes were carefully sealed up and directed to the General Assembly, to meet by adjournment at East Greenwich, there to be opened and the opinion of the people

of this town made known in regard to the adoption of the new constitution of the United States.

Thursday, the 26th day of November, 1789, was appointed as a day of public thanksgiving and prayer throughout this State, by Gov. Greene, and from that time until the present there has been but one omission of the above appointment by the Governor or Deputy.

Gov. Daniel Owen was one of the State's committee to draft a letter to the President of Congress stating the rejection of the constitution by this State.

Freemen from this town who voted in favor of the new Rhode Island constitution :

Benjamin Wilkinson, Jonathan Harris, Eleazer Harris, William Ross, Stephen Blackmar, Simon Smith, Thomas Owen, David Richmond, Jesse Brown, William Steere.

Ten voted for the constitution, and 227 against it.

The political affairs at this time called very decidedly for immediate active exertions of our freemen. A convention was called to meet at East Greenwich, in February, 1790, to again discuss the merits of adopting the new constitution, Hon. Daniel Owen and Stephen Steere, Esq., representing this town. An adjournment of the above meeting met at Newport the following May. Hon. Daniel Owen was chosen president of the convention. After much discussion and some amendments were made, the constitution was adopted May 29, 1790. With this act the existence of Rhode Island as a sovereign State ceased.

The convention at its close presented their thanks to President Owen for the candor and impartiality with which he had discharged the office.

The following letter was written by the Hon. Daniel Owen, president of the State Convention that adopted the constitution, to the President of the United States :

NEWPORT, May 29, 1790.

HONORED SIR :—I have the pleasing satisfaction of informing Your Excellency that the constitution of the United States of America was this day ratified and adopted by the convention of the people of this State, agreea-

bly to the recommendation of the General Convention assembled at Philadelphia and the consequent resolution of Congress thereon.

The lower House of the General Assembly of this State, at their session the former part of this month, passed a resolution requesting His Excellency, the Governor, in case the constitution should be adopted by the convention, to call the Assembly together, by warrant, as soon after the adoption as might be, for the special purpose of electing Senators and taking measures for a representation of the people of this State in Congress. I can, therefore, assure Your Excellency that in the course of a few days, not to exceed sixteen, the Legislature will be assembled, either by special warrant or pursuant to their adjournment, on the second Monday in June, when, I have not the least doubt, the Senators will be immediately appointed and the State represented in Congress agreeably to the constitution, as soon as the elections can be accomplished.

The ratification of the constitution will be made out and forwarded by the way of the post office with all possible expedition.

Col. William Barton, who is a member of the convention, will have the honor of delivering this letter.

With the highest sentiments of esteem and respect, I have the honor to be

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

DANIEL OWEN, *President.*

To the President of the United States.

There was still a great love for England and some had the hope that the Articles of Confederation might be revised in some way so as still to be under the protection of the mother country.

About this time a tax of 301 pounds 10 shillings and 7 pence, lawful money, was assessed on this town to be paid into the general treasury.

Slave trade in 1774 was disapproved of by the government. Still some persons bought and sold the African slave until forbidden by law in 1787.

The following advertisement was taken from the *Providence Gazette*, October 18, 1777:

"Run away from John Fenner, of Gloucester, a negro man named Yockwhy, about 28 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, marked on both cheeks; had on and took with him a light cloth-colored homespun coat, with wooden buttons, breeches of the same color, blue serge jacket, pair of good leather breeches, a fine Holland shirt, a fine tow shirt, a new pair of thread

stockings, one pair of new dark worsted stockings, one pair of white ribbed yarn do., one dark silk handkerchief, one linen do., one good castor hat without loops, one felt do., one pair of shoes with strings, one pair of silver sleeve buttons. Whoever will take up and secure said negro, and return him to his master, shall have six dollars reward. All masters of vessels are forbidden to carry off said negro at their peril.

(Signed,) JOHN FENNER."

Several land owners sold farms about this time. The following is from the *Gazette* of March, 1776:

TO BE SOLD OR LET.—A farm lying in the northerly part of Glocester, containing 250 acres, adjoining Herring Pond; 150 acres are within good fence, 7 or 8 acres of rye in the ground, and is capable of producing 300 bushels of corn; it has a sufficient quantity of meadow, pasture and plowing land, will keep 20 head of cattle and is well timbered; has a good dwelling house, corn crib, two hovels; also an orchard. Apply to

BENJAMIN BOWEN, Providence.

As early as 1791 the population of the town had so increased that in the northern part the men found it so inconvenient to go to Chepachet to attend town meetings that a petition was sent from the town to the General Assembly to have the town divided. The petition was received, but for various reasons the division was postponed.

All male persons of twenty-one years and upwards, except ministers of the gospel, paid a poll tax. For several years mothers had the entire responsibility of their children, managing their affairs in the most frugal manner, and living on the resources of the town as far as possible. Weddings were celebrated without cake made of wheat flour; ribbons and many foreign articles of wear were not then worn. All considerate persons realized that to sustain the strength of the new independent nation, great wisdom, uprightness and intelligence must be sought and adhered to. Sidney Smith has well said "That civilization does not simply consist in having better china and adornments, but to be just and noble in conduct."

THE WAR OF 1812.

After Washington resigned his commission and our nation had been acknowledged free by England, our people had to struggle hard to meet the exigencies of an independent nation. England foresaw what we had to encounter, and solaced herself with the hope that we should be divided by civil broils and again might be restored to Great Britain. But fortunately for America, at this juncture she possessed some very able and wise men, who had great influence over their fellow-citizens. In 1812 it became evident that decisive measures must be taken to secure our rights and privileges. Our seamen were impressed into the English service, our commerce, by some acts of their's, was nearly swept from the ocean, and contrary to express stipulation, she refused to give up some military posts at the west and other important points of vital interest to the new republic.

In view of these facts and other serious encroachments, on June 18, 1812, war was declared with the mother country. In this declaration the citizens of this town took an active interest. The military was at once put on a war footing. Fort Independence, on Robin Hill, Field's Point, Providence, was thrown up to protect the harbor. Members from this town assembled at Chepachet, spade in hand. When all were ready, the commander called out, "Shoulder shovels—march!" All classes joined in making the defense—a breast-work was thrown up and a ditch around it. Some portions of it still remain. Soldiers received eight dollars per month and bounty from the town.

December 24, 1814, a treaty of peace was concluded. Since that time the two countries have been very friendly. Great depression in business prevailed at this time.

Military officers in the revolutionary and colonial periods, from this town:

Chad Brown, Stephen Winsor, Samuel May, John Smith, Jonah Steere, John Colwell, Dr. Reuben Mason, Caleb Arnold,

Elisha Bartlett, Asa Kimball, Simeon Brown, Israel Cooke, Nathaniel Wade, Isaac Ross, Jeremiah Ross, Stephen Kimball, Benajah Whipple, Edward Solway, Arnold Smith, Ezekiel Phetteplace, Henry Whipple, Simon Smith, Elijah Armstrong, Solomon Owen, Jeremiah Whipple, Abner Chilson, Esek Brown, Seth Ross, John Pray, Benjamin Colwell, John Colwell, Abraham Tourtellot, David Richmond, Nathaniel Blackmar, Samuel Thornton, John Phetteplace, James Colwell, Peter Lewis, Zephaniah Keach, John Whipple, Henry Wheeler, Edward Salisbury, Jeremiah Irons, Richard Tucker, Abraham Winsor, Zebulon Wade, Israel Smith, Asa Bowdish, Asa Kimball, William Herenden, Richard Steere, John Eddy, Stephen Olney, John Bowen, Benjamin Burlingame, Stephen Irons, Richard Lewis, Daniel Mathewson, Stephen Paine, Aaron Arnold, Martin Smith, Caleb Sheldon, Simon Smith, Eliakim Phetteplace, Ezekiel Brown, Timothy Wilmarth, Zephaniah Smith, Daniel Owen, Stephen Kimball.

DIVISION OF THE TOWN IN 1806.

At a town meeting held on the 27th of August, 1805, the division of the town was again discussed and a committee appointed, consisting of Zebedee Hopkins, Seth Hunt, Abraham Winsor, Daniel Tourtelott, Barael Paine, Joctan Putnam and Edward Waldron, to draft a petition to divide the town as near as might be into two equal parts, thereby to form two towns, and present it to the next Assembly, which was to meet on the 16th of April, 1806. The petition was presented and granted to divide the town by drawing a line through the middle of the town from east to west, the northern part to be called Burrillville, in honor of the Attorney General of the State, the Hon. James Burrill. In recognition of this act, Mr. Burrill presented the town a full set of books to keep the town records. The southern half retained the favorite name, Gloucester.

The town being divided, an equal division of the poor was made between the two towns, also all debts due or owing,

and money belonging to the town, said division to be settled and made in proportion to the last tax assessed ; the boundary to be established. The town is nearly five miles from north to south, and nearly eleven miles from east to west, containing fifty-three and three-tenths square miles. The business meetings of the town of Burrillville were to be held at Pascoag. Gloucester town meetings are held as formerly at Chepachet. The town council meet here. The councilmen are chosen annually at a regularly appointed meeting of from five to seven freeholders ; a majority constitutes a quorum. It is their duty to annually examine the jury boxes in April, and reject any names that have become disqualified from any cause. They may appoint clerks pro tempore of the council and also town clerk pro tempore during the disability of the regular one, and see to the right use of all charitable aid. The councilmen are ex-officio the board of health ; may adjudge the settlement of paupers and order them removed ; may remove or bind out bad persons ; may lay out highways and driftways ; may grant licenses and recall them ; may remove nuisances and regulate the assize of bread, etc.

The town council constitutes a Court of Probate. This court has the power to take the probate of wills, grant letters of administration, appoint guardians to minors, idiots, etc.

Every person who is a citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one, has resided in the State one year, and in the county six months in which he offered his vote, was a legal voter up to 1846 under the following regulations : Any native or naturalized citizen, without regard to color, who is the oldest son, or others who are possessed of landed property valued at one hundred and thirty-four dollars, or renting for seven dollars per annum."

The town was incorporated and bounded north by Burrillville, east by Smithfield, south by Scituate and west by Killingly and Thompson in Connecticut. The rules of organization at that time were nearly the same as at present. In 1797, the title of Deputy was changed to Representative.

In 1810, four years after Gloucester was divided, the town contained four hundred dwelling houses, a population of 2,310; two clothiers' works, six grain mills, four manufacturing establishments, seven or eight mercantile stores, two religious societies, twelve private schools, and one good social library.

ROADS.

Previous to the town of Gloucester being set off from Providence, a road had been laid out from Providence village to Woodstock, passing through what are now the towns of North Providence, Johnston, Smithfield and Gloucester to the road in Connecticut that leads to Woodstock. This road was a large country road, and much used. In 1788 so much of it had been taken by private persons that the travelling at some seasons had become very difficult. To repair said road, a petition from the several towns was presented to the Assembly, asking that the road might be relaid to its original width. It was granted, and Thomas Owen, Esq., of Gloucester, Caleb Harris, Esq., of Johnston, Stephen Brayton, Esq., of Smithfield, and Mr. Thomas Olney, of North Providence, were appointed a committee to relay and open the road three rods wide, its original width, the aforesaid towns paying all expenses. The committee decided to petition for a lottery to raise twelve hundred dollars to aid in paying the repairs. The petition was granted, and Messrs. Timothy Wilmarth, Thomas Owen, Solomon Owen, Jr., Edward Greene and Nathaniel Bowditch were appointed directors of said lottery. The money was raised and the road repaired.

In 1774 there was a road laid out from Providence to East Hoosick, through Gloucester. In 1792 there was a road from Providence to Albany through this town; also there was a road through this town in 1792 to Hartford, Ct., and Brookfield, Mass.

ROADS.

A road that in the year 1762 passed from Providence to Connecticut through this town was by a number of persons residing in the towns through which the road passed, represented to the Assembly to be so bad that carriages were not able to pass without great difficulty, that some part of the way was without inhabitants, and that the road could not be made passable without some assistance. If the road was in a good condition, commerce between Providence and Connecticut would be greatly increased. The petition to raise necessary funds was granted by having a lottery, on condition that there should be no expense to the State. William Dean, Jonah Steere, Chad Brown, Abraham Winsor and Andrew Waterman were appointed directors to carry out these measures. In due time the road was put in good order for travel.

In 1772 a road was laid out in the north part of the town, from the colony line, at a place known as Alum Pond Hill, and leading southerly to Cook's mill, about the distance of five miles, crossing Clear river at the north end and meeting a highway laid out by Massachusetts Bay which leads from Oxford to Providence. To put said highway in good order, the Assembly granted a lottery to raise four hundred dollars. Messrs. Jonathan Harris, William Ross and John Howland were appointed directors. No expense to the State.

After lotteries were forbidden, toll-gates were established to raise funds to make repairs on turnpikes.

The road in the south part of the town with a toll-gate was made free in 1856.

In 1825 a charter was granted to Richard Burlingame and others for a turnpike beginning in North Providence and passing through Johnston, and a corner of Scituate and Gloucester, under the name of the Rhode Island and Connecticut Central Turnpike, with the permission to have two toll-gates in Gloucester. One of these was opposite the hotel kept many

years, by Hezekiah Cady, in the western part of the town; the other was established opposite the hotel kept many years by Mr. Richard Aldrich, in the eastern part of the town.

In 1826 the Smithfield and Glocester turnpike was named the Mineral Spring turnpike. Reports of a committee on turnpikes were annually to be made to the General Assembly.

The common roads are now laid out by the town and kept in repair by town taxes. The roads are generally kept in good condition.

APPIAN WAY.

In June, 1816, a charter was granted to incorporate the Foster and Glocester Appian Way Society, as follows:

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly, and by the authority thereof it is hereby enacted, That the said Society be and they hereby are authorized to make and establish a branch of the turnpike road which by law they have been authorized to make and establish, and to extend the said branch from some place at or near the dwelling house of Jonathan Williams, in Glocester, to the southerly end of the turnpike laid out by the State of Connecticut, or any other road laid out, or which may be laid out, in that State, leading from Thompson into the Chepachet Turnpike Road, and to make the said branch in the same manner, and with all the same privileges, as they have power, by their own charter, to make any other part of said road; Provided the said Society shall previously obtain the consent thereto, of all the proprietors of the lands over which it will pass, under their hands and seals."*

No other recorded information has been found of the Appian Way by the author.

RAILROADS.

In January, 1874, the town of Glocester was authorized to subscribe and hold capital stock in the Providence and Springfield Railroad Company.

*Jonathan Williams' homestead in Glocester was not far from that of Mr. Nathaniel Bowditch, in the western part of the town.

The Ponagansett railroad, to connect with the Hartford and Fishkill railroad and the Providence and Springfield railroad, has not yet been made.

The Woonasquatucket Railroad Company was incorporated in 1857, the road to pass through or near the village of Chepachet, on the petition of Daniel M. Salsbury, Ira P. Evans, Clovis H. Bowen, Horace Kimball, Jason Emerson, Albert L. Sayles, Otis Sayles, George H. Browne, Nathan B. Sprague, Thomas Barnes, Anthony Steere, William Winsor, Elisha Dyer, Zachariah Allen, Philip Allen, Amos D. Smith and Henry B. Lyman. The road was built, but passes through Oakland instead of Chepachet.

LOTTERIES.

The lottery system, sanctioned by the Legislature, was commenced as early as 1763. It seemed to be the best and surest way to raise needed funds to build bridges, churches, to lay out and repair roads, and make other public improvements. After a few years the legality of lotteries was withdrawn by the Assembly.

In 1774, "several persons of the inhabitants of the town of Glocester preferred a petition unto the General Assembly, praying that a lottery may be granted them for the raising the sum of five hundred pounds, lawful money, for the purpose of building a meeting house in the north part of said town, and purchasing a lot for the same; and also a small lot for the use of their Society, commonly called 'The Old Standing Baptist,' which Society is under the care of Messrs. Edward Mitchel, John Winsor, William Bowen and Philemon Hynes; that Messrs. Stephen Winsor, Arnold Smith, Martin Smith and Jesse Smith be appointed directors of the same."

The petition was granted, and it was provided "that said persons be managers of the said lottery, they giving bonds according to law in a sum double the amount of the sum

which is to be raised by the sale of the tickets, and that no expense be given to the State."

At the session of the General Assembly in January, 1790, "it was voted and resolved, that the Hon. Daniel Owen, Nathaniel Wade, Esq., and Mr. Seth Hunt, be appointed a committee to settle the account of Messrs. Stephen Winsor, Arnold Smith, Martin Smith and Jesse Smith, who were the directors of the said lottery for building a meeting house in Gloucester, and that the expense thereof be defrayed by the said directors without any expense to the State."

The account was settled. Other lotteries were subsequently made.

VILLAGES.

Chepachet. The site of the village of Chepachet has been the centre of public business in this section since its first settlement. As the population increased, business in various departments was quite extensive for a small place. In 1813 there were in some dozen stores for groceries, dry goods and farming utensils, several clerks. Much business was done here from towns around, reaching into Connecticut and Massachusetts.

Two public houses were formerly kept here; now there is but one. A post office was established here in 1806; and on that day Amherst Kimball was appointed postmaster. The following persons succeeded Mr. Kimball: Cyrus Cooke; Horace Kimball in 1845; Job Armstrong in 1849; Horace Kimball in 1853; William Hawkins in 1861; Walter A. Read in 1866, and Robert H. Wade in 1885.

The village is pleasantly situated on both sides of Chepachet river, and is healthy. The climate is somewhat colder than in Providence. The large elms beautify the village.

In 1830 there was a great temperance movement; liquors in all the stores were given up, and much less cider was made. A large temperance society was formed which exerted a healthful influence on many persons.

There were great turnouts when shows of wild animals were brought to the village. In 1825 a fine, large elephant was brought here, and room for a canvas tent on the ground of the Central Hotel was hired to show the animal. When the owners were leaving at twelve o'clock at night, and passing the bridge in the village, the contents of an unerring rifle entered the brain of the poor elephant. He fell and died. The perpetrators of this fearful deed were afterwards taken, tried and damages assessed.

The village of *Clarkville* is in the northwest corner of the town. A tannery was here in the early part of the present century, and was continued for many years; also a saw-mill. In 1818, Arnold Brothers put up a building to manufacture cotton yarn. The mill has several times been burnt and rebuilt and run as a shoddy mill. For several years it was in the hands of Horatio Darling, but now T. R. White & Co. run the mill.

West Gloucester is a small village near Clarkville. This is a manufacturing place for carpet warp and heavy woollen goods, conducted by the firm of Hawkins & Houghton. A post office was established here in 1862, with Mr. Keach as postmaster.

Williamsville is about two miles south of Clarkville. It has a few houses and a grist-mill of long standing.

Harmony is in the eastern part of the town. It has about 200 inhabitants. The village has two stores, several mechanical shops, and a post office. Mr. Randall is postmaster. There is also a hotel here.

Spring Grove is a village of several houses about a mile east of Chepachet. Here Smith Mowry and his two sons, Scott W. and Brown, about 1836, purchased the Spring Grove mill and successfully carried on the manufacturing of cotton goods for about sixteen years. This mill then passed into several hands, until in 1868 it was purchased by T. R. White & Co. to manufacture shoddy goods.

HILLS.

The range of hills in the western part of the town extend to the Green Mountains in Vermont, and the views from the tops of some of them are grand. These hills were early known as the great rendezvous for deer; also rabbits, squirrels and sparrows; consequently venison and other kinds of game were abundant. The deer and the bucks fled from the hunters to the hill-tops, hence the name "Buck Hill." In 1728 a law was made to protect the deer. The deer chase seemed English and homelike to some of the settlers, but to kill a deer in certain portions of the year was punishable with a heavy fine.

Here a band of counterfeiters found a very secluded cave, where they counterfeited the Spanish milled dollars in 1786. They made them of two kinds; one was plated, the other mixed. Many persons were found implicated in several towns, and some out of the State. After it was discovered, a settlement was made with the town and State. The penalty was very severe when actual proof of the counterfeiters could be proved.

"Cooper's Den" is quite a curiosity, and for the early settlers it was a good hiding-place. Absolona hill is about two and a half miles east of Chepachet. Matony hills run southeast by east some miles, and the turnpike crosses these hills near the south end of the range, about three miles southeast of Chepachet village. Swamicut valley is west of Matony hills, running north and south. The town is hilly and rocky.

From the top of Winsor's hill, Wachusett mountain, in Princeton, Mass., is seen in a clear day. The mountain is 3,000 feet high.

Pine hill is in the southwestern part of the town. From the Sayles Brown hill, on the great road that formerly led from Chepachet to Killingly, are fine views. Pine Orchard

hill, and some others, are very suitable sites for dwelling-houses.

RIVERS AND PONDS.

Chepachet* river rises in the western part of the town, on the farm of the late Judge Richard Steere. It is a durable stream for manufacturing, and has been long used for various mills. The river runs through Mill pond, where there is a saw-mill and various kinds of excellent fish for cooking; then, in about three-fourths of a mile, it passes through Keech pond, the largest natural division of water in the town. The river, after having run some miles, passing through the village of Chepachet, unites with Clear river and forms Branch river which flows into the Blackstone.

Suker stream runs into the Chepachet river northeast of the village. Early iron ore was obtained from Sea Patch river in this town for a forge in Woonsocket.

Ponaganset pond is near Pine hill, in the southwestern part of the town. This pond has had great attractions in the summer for its pond lilies. Ponaganset river flows from this pond and unites with the Moswansicut river to form the north branch of the Pawtuxet river.

Poquanatuck river flows from Ponaganset pond. Place reservoir is in the northwestern part of the town. Part of Killingly pond is in the southwestern part of the town. There are many small streams and brooks. The rivers and ponds have been of great use to the town.

In the Keech and Saw-mill ponds formerly there were more fish than at present. There were many pouts, shiners, eels, pickerels, perch, etc.

Waterman reservoir and the Smith and Sayles reservoirs are preserved for manufacturing purposes.

* Indian, signifying where the streams divide. The village is named from the river.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

The ancient order of Free Masons was chartered at the time the town was set off. Friendship Lodge, No. 7, A. F. & A. M., had a meeting on the 21st of October, 1800. The following officers were installed: Joseph Bowen, Master; Elijah Armstrong, S. W.; David Richmond, J. W.; Asa Burlingame, Treasurer; S. Owen, Secretary; Oliver Owen, S. D.; Stephen Burlingame, J. D. In 1805 the meetings were more regularly held. The meetings were held in the village of Chepachet. In the year 1807 the following persons petitioned the Assembly for a charter for Friendship Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons from the town of Gloucester, viz.: Anan Evans, Elijah Armstrong, Chad Sayles, Solomon Owen, William Steere, Jr., Joseph Bowen, Stephen Burlingame, John Wood, Joseph Hines, Levi Eddy, Cyrus Cooke, Duty Salisbury, Thomas Owen, Daniel Tourtellot, Mowry Smith, John Wilkinson, Andrew Brown, Ebenezer Felch, Daniel Tucker, Angell Paine, Hiram Salisbury, Seth Thompson, Job Phetteplace, Elijah Day, John M. Donald, Thomas Ingraham, James King, Jr., Joseph Putnam, Adfer Eddy, Abraham Belnap, Joseph Burgess, George Harris, Job Aldrich, Emor Olney, Pitt Smith, Seth Hunt, Jr., Stephen Eddy, William Remington, Thomas Darling, Jesse Tourtellot, Thomas Eddy, Emor Winsor, Jeremiah Tourtellot, Elisha Sayles, and Samuel Matteson. The charter was granted with all the privileges of any organized society. One hundred and thirty members are reported. Regular meetings were held on Saturdays on or before the full of the moon.

Officers in 1828: Benedict Aldrich, Master; Isaac Aldrich, Warden; Willard J. Smith, Junior Warden; Jethro S. Lapham, Senior Deacon; Sterry J. Smith, Junior Deacon; Richard Lapham, Treasurer; Arthur A. Ross, Secretary; Otis Sayles and Otis Eddy, Stewards; Esek Phetteplace, Tyler.

Officers in the above society in the year 1884: Joseph Perkins, Renssalaer A. Cooper, Edward L. Phetteplace, Albert

Potter, William J. Tracy, William Blackmar, Carlton G. Smith, George E. Cutting, George O. Bligh, Martin W. Young, Edwin M. Neff, Randall Mowry, Walter A. Read, Felix S. Slavin. About ninety members. The society had a Free Masons' hall in the village.

The Chepachet Division, Sons of Temperance, No. 14, was organized October 24th, in the year 1872. The following officers were installed October 6, 1884: Mrs. James Angell, Ed. Webster, Mrs. R. H. Wade, Mrs. M. D. Arnold, Mrs. S. Sweet, Miss Eva Sweet, Fred. Wilson, Miss Frances Wilson, Mrs. U. T. Potter, E. L. Leveck, William Sweet, Rev. H. E. Johnston, Chaplain. During the last twelve years over thirteen hundred dollars have been paid into the treasury. It has about forty members. The meetings of the society are held in the vestry of the Congregational meeting-house. Mrs. U. T. Potter, Worthy Patriarch; Mrs. Mary A. Sweet, Recording Scribe, in 1885.

Harmony Division, Sons of Temperance, No. 13, was chartered February 4, 1875. It meets Saturday evenings at the Harmony chapel. A. J. Hubbard, Worthy Patriarch; Henry C. Brown, Recording Scribe, 1885.

BANKS.

In February, 1804, the Farmers' Exchange Bank was chartered, to be located in the village of Chepachet, with a capital of \$100,000. President, John Harris; cashier, Mowry Smith. Daniel Owen, Simon Smith, Timothy Wilmarth, James Aldrich, John Harris, John Wilkinson, Elisha Mathewson, Solomon Owen, Samuel Winsor, Daniel Smith, Simeon Smith, Mowry Smith and Daniel Tourtellot were appointed directors of said bank. Daniel Owen resigned in March, 1804, and William Rhodes was elected to fill his place. The books of the bank were kept in a confused state, according to the final report of the Assembly's committee to examine the bank. The directors did not at any time have a proper

knowledge of the management of the bank. In 1808 nearly all the directors sold out their shares. John Harris continued president, and in 1808 William Colwell was appointed cashier; Elisha Fairbanks and Samuel Dexter were made directors. It was evident to men doing business with the bank that there was great mismanagement with some of the officers, and that the affairs of the bank needed to be examined. A bank business meeting was called, and the following new directors were appointed, viz.: Obadiah Brown, Seth Hunt, Jr., Mark Steere (son of Richard), Jesse Mowry and Samuel Fenner. They delivered the books to the General Assembly.

In March, 1809, the Assembly appointed a committee to investigate all the concerns of the Gloucester Bank and make a report. This they did. It was found in a fearful condition. The cashier, Mr. Colwell, was committed to close confinement, no person being allowed to converse with him. The president of the bank left the State, and his estates were put under attachment. All the members of the General Assembly manifested a full determination to take the most vigorous and decided measures to thoroughly probe this iniquitous deed to its very centre. The cashier and directors were cited and appeared before the General Assembly with bank books and papers. By this examination it was ascertained that the bank had issued bills to an enormous amount, far beyond their capital; that they had taken notes from Andrew Dexter, Jr., in Boston, without an indorser, payable at the expiration of eight years from November, 1808, at two per cent. interest for upwards of \$800,000. The president of the bank was then in Boston, and the plates on which the bills were impressed.

An article in *The American*, a newspaper published in Providence, March, 1809, has the following: "The funeral of the Farmers' Exchange Bank, in Gloucester, is on its way to the General Assembly at East Greenwich. It appears on examination of the books and papers at Gloucester, by a committee appointed for that purpose, that a certain well-known trader in bank stock, living in Boston, had got out of that bank

something more than half a million of dollars, for which he had given only his note without an indorser, payable at the end of eight years from November last [1808], with two per cent. interest, to the cashier, his successors in office or order. The bank is shut, and probably never to be opened again for similar business. The sign is taken down and the keys are in the vicinity."

Obadiah Brown, Esq., and Seth Hunt, Jr., both of Providence, were appointed a committee by the General Assembly to take into possession all the effects, books and papers of the Farmers' Exchange Bank, and to collect and present an account of the same at the next meeting of the Assembly. This they did, and a report of the committee before the Assembly, in February, 1809, was published in a pamphlet of forty-three pages.

In February, 1818, a number of people of the town of Gloucester obtained a charter for another bank, to be called the Franklin Bank, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars. President, Jesse Tourtellot; cashier, Cyril Cook; directors, Jesse Tourtellot, Amherst Kimball, Cyrus Cook, Joseph Bowen, Joseph Wilmarth, Timothy Sweet, Amasa Eddy, Jr., Thomas Owen, Jr., Asaph Wilder, Jr., Job Armstrong, Ira Phetteplace Evans, Thomas Mathewson and John Hawkins. This bank was successful and continued to do business until the present national system was introduced in 1865, when it was voted to discontinue business. The following are the names of the directors of the bank when it was closed in 1868, viz.: Amasa Eddy, Horace Kimball, Clovis H. Bowen, Lawton Owen, Smith Peckham, Horace A. Kimball, Leonard Sayles, Joseph B. Smith. President, Joseph B. Smith; cashier, Horace A. Kimball. The bank paid out its surplus to the stockholders, October 2, 1868.

Several persons from this town were shareholders in the Greenville Bank when it was formed. The following persons were the petitioners for the bank: Daniel Winsor, Joseph Mathewson, Dexter Irons, Nathan B. Sprague, Asa Winsor,

Richard Smith, Stephen Steere, John S. Appleby, Reuben Mowry, Silas Smith and Elisha Steere.

Bank stock owners of this town in general, now invest their money in banks in Providence, or in United States bonds.

MILITARY.

OFFICERS OF TRAINED BANDS IN 1781. (GLOCESTER.)

First Company—Peter Lewis, Captain; Henry Wheeler, Lieutenant; Zephaniah Keach, Ensign.

Second Company—Samuel May, Captain; James Colwell, Lieutenant; Arnold Smith, Ensign.

Third Company—Nathaniel Wade, Captain; John Pray, Lieutenant; Esek Brown, Ensign.

Fourth Company—Isaac Ross, Captain; Jeremiah Irons, Lieutenant; Seth Ross, Ensign.

1784. *Senior Class Company*—Benajah Whipple, Captain; Ezekiel Phetteplace, Lieutenant; Edward Salisbury, Ensign.

First Company—Henry Wheeler, Captain; Simeon Bowen, Lieutenant; Jeremiah Phillips, Jr., Ensign.

Second Company—Arnold Smith, Captain; Abner Chilson, Lieutenant; Israel Cooke, Ensign.

Third Company—Nathaniel Wade, Captain; John Pray, Lieutenant; Esek Brown, Ensign.

Fourth Company—Isaac Ross, Captain; Jeremiah Irons, Lieutenant; Seth Ross, Ensign.

GLOCESTER GRENADIERS.

In June, 1792, "in consideration that the preservation of this State, as well as other States, depends under the protection of God upon the military skill and discipline of the inhabitants, that the following officers and soldiers in the Fourth Rhode Island Regiment, in the town of Glocester, commanded by Col. Stephen Winsor, viz.: Joctan Putnam,

Elisha Mitchell, Amaziah Harris, Thomas Steere, Elisha Brown (son of David), Stephen Cooke, Jr., Moses Taft, Joseph Putnam, David Thompson, Gideon Cooke, John Greene, Daniel Curtis, Henry Phillips, John Cooke, Duty Salsbury, William Phetteplace, Daniel Smith, Richard Salsbury, Richard Mitchell, David Bowen, Ezekiel Phetteplace, Stephen Barnes, Thomas Barnes, Benjamin Cooke, David Taft, John Arnold, Jesse Tucker, Vial Salsbury and Darius Mitchell, all of Col. Stephen Winsor's Fourth Regiment, in the county of Providence, but all residents of the town of Glocester. The above officers and soldiers petitioned, with certain limitations to numbers, etc., to form themselves into a company by the name of the 'Glocester Grenadiers.' Each officer and soldier of said company shall be five feet and nine inches in height, the number not to exceed sixty-four, exclusive of officers." It was granted and by that name to have a perpetual succession. The above company was an independent one.

State military officers to command the Fourth State Regiment from Glocester :

1791. *Senior Class Company*—Jonathan Eddy, Captain ; Joctan Putnam, Lieutenant ; Eliakim Phetteplace, Ensign.

First Company—Thomas Mitchell, Captain ; Thomas Winsor, Lieutenant ; William Wheeler, Ensign.

Second Company—Israel Cooke, Captain : Rufus Williams, Lieutenant ; Jesse Cooke, Ensign.

Third Company—Amos Winsor, Captain ; Jonathan Cowen, Lieutenant ; Isaac Wade, Ensign.

Fourth Company—Willard Eddy, Captain ; George Hunt, Lieutenant ; Pitt Smith, Ensign.

Fifth Company—Edmond Green, Captain ; Jabez Arnold, Lieutenant ; Oliver Cornell, Ensign.

1793. *Senior Class Company*—Jonathan Eddy, Captain ; Eliakim Phetteplace, Ensign.

First Company—Thomas Winsor, Captain ; William Wheeler, Lieutenant ; Benajah Sweet, Ensign.

Second Company—Asa Ballou, Captain ; Will Lapham, Lieutenant.

Third Company—James Potter, Captain ; Isaac Wade, Lieutenant ; John Wells, Jr., Ensign.

Fourth Company—Pitt Smith, Captain ; Daniel Sayles, Lieutenant ; Joshua Winsor, Ensign.

Fifth Company—Edward Greene, Captain ; Jabez Arnold, Lieutenant ; Oliver Cornell, Ensign.

1794. *Senior Class Company*—Seth Hunt, Captain ; Eli akim Phetteplace, Lieutenant ; Nathan Cooper, Ensign.

First Company—Thomas Winsor, Captain ; William Wheeler, Lieutenant ; William Hawkins, Jr., Ensign.

Second Company—Asa Ballou, Captain ; William Lapham, Lieutenant.

Third Company—James Potter, Captain ; Isaac Wade, Lieutenant ; Stephen Cowing, Ensign.

Fourth Company—Pitt Smith, Captain ; Daniel Sayles, Lieutenant ; Ezekiel Emerson, Ensign.

Fifth Company—Benedict Burlingame, Captain ; Esek Brown, Lieutenant ; Benjamin Harris, Ensign.

1795. *Senior Class Company*—Rufus Steere, Captain ; Nathan Cooper, Lieutenant ; Esek Brown, Jr., Ensign.

1800. *Senior Class Company*—Nathan Cooper, Captain ; Esek Brown, Lieutenant ; Aaron Logee, Ensign.

First Company—Samuel Steere, Jr., Captain ; Richard Burlingame, Lieutenant ; Pascal W. Wheeler, Ensign.

Second Company—Nathan Williams, Captain ; Jesse Inman, Lieutenant ; Peregrine Mathewson, Ensign.

Third Company—Oliver Owen, Captain ; Jenckes Sprague, Lieutenant ; Adfer Eddy, Ensign.

Fourth Company—Ezekiel Emerson, Captain ; Esek Paine, Lieutenant ; Stephen Thayer, Ensign.

Fifth Company—James Reynolds, Captain ; Jonathan Thornton, Lieutenant ; Eleazer Clarke, Ensign.

Sixth Company—John Greene, Captain ; Amasa Evans, Lieutenant ; Nicholas Brown, Ensign.

Officers of Light Infantry, Gloucester :

1800. Joseph Steere, Captain ; Jesse Botte, First Lieutenant ; Tristram Burgess, Second Lieutenant ; William Carpenter, Ensign.

1806. Thomas Brown, Captain ; Moses Hawkins, First Lieutenant ; Robert Steere, Second Lieutenant ; Obadiah Smith, Ensign.

1807. Robert Steere, Captain ; Obed Smith, First Lieutenant ; Chad Sayles, Second Lieutenant ; Jonathan Paine, Ensign.

1808. Robert Steere, Captain ; Obed Smith, First Lieutenant ; Chad Sayles, Second Lieutenant ; Jonathan Paine, Ensign.

1810. Chad Sayles, Captain ; Jonathan Paine, First Lieutenant ; Elisha Sayles, Second Lieutenant ; William Carpenter, Ensign.

1814. Arnold Brown, Captain ; Samuel Potter, First Lieutenant ; Sayles Brown, Second Lieutenant ; Rufus Brown, Ensign.

1815. Arnold Brown, Captain ; Samuel Potter, First Lieutenant ; Sayles Brown, Second Lieutenant ; Uriah Colwell, Ensign.

1816. Samuel Potter, Captain ; Sayles Brown, First Lieutenant ; Job Armstrong, Second Lieutenant ; Uriah Colwell, Ensign.

1820. Job Armstrong, Captain ; Uriah Colwell, First Lieutenant ; Theodore F. Millard, Second Lieutenant ; John Young, Ensign.

1821. *First Company*—Welcome Aldrich, Captain ; John W. Smith, Lieutenant ; Elisha Winsor, Ensign.

Second Company—Christopher Winsor, Captain ; Thayer Bellows, Lieutenant ; Rufus Steere, Ensign.

Third Company—George Brown, Captain ; Solomon Clarke, Lieutenant ; Amasa Smith, Ensign.

In 1821 the Gloucester Light Infantry and the Burrillville and Gloucester Washington United Cavalry were revived, and said companies were attached to the Twelfth Regiment of the Militia, in the Second Brigade, in this State, and subject to the command of the officers of that regiment.

1803. Twelfth Regiment of State Militia from Gloucester : Anan Evans, Major, and Richard Burlingame, Second Major.

First Company—Pascal P. Wheeler, Captain ; Samuel Bowen, Lieutenant ; Robert Aldrich, Ensign.

Second Company—Peregrine Mathewson, Captain ; John Wallen, Lieutenant ; Rufus Smith, Ensign.

Third Company—Ebenezer Felch, Captain ; John Armstrong, Lieutenant ; Stephen Thayer, Ensign.

Fourth Company—Stephen Thayer, Captain ; John Arnold, Lieutenant ; Arnold Sayles, Ensign.

Fifth Company—Eleazer Clarke, Captain ; Thomas Burgess, Lieutenant ; Othnil Saunders, Ensign.

Sixth Company—Nicholas Brown, Captain ; Daniel Medbury, Lieutenant ; Seth Hunt, Jr., Ensign.

1804. *First Company*—Samuel Bowen, Captain ; Esek Page, Lieutenant ; Bani Phillips, Ensign.

Second Company—Peregrine Mathewson, Captain ; John Wallen, Lieutenant ; Rufus Smith, Ensign.

Third Company—Ebenezer Felch, Captain ; John Armstrong, Lieutenant ; Stephen Eddy, Ensign.

Fifth Company—Thomas Burgess, Captain ; Othnil Saunders, Lieutenant ; Henry Wheeler, Jr., Ensign.

Sixth Company—Nicholas Brown, Captain ; George Olney, Lieutenant ; Jephtha Hunt, Ensign.

1805. *First Company*—Bani Phillips, Captain ; Esek Page, Lieutenant ; Ezekiel Cornell, Ensign.

Second Company—Peregrine Mathewson, Captain ; John Wallen, Lieutenant ; Rufus Smith, Ensign.

Third Company—Ebenezer Felch, Captain ; John Armstrong, Lieutenant ; Stephen Eddy, Ensign.

Fourth Company—John Arnold, Captain ; Arnold Sayles, Lieutenant ; David Burlingame, Ensign.

Fifth Company—Thomas Burgess, Captain ; Othniel Saunders, Lieutenant ; Henry Wheeler, Jr., Ensign.

Sixth Company—Nicholas Brown, Captain ; George Olney, Lieutenant ; Job Phetteplace, Ensign.

1807. After the town of Gloucester was divided, the town was required to furnish but three companies: Robert Steere, Major, for the Twelfth Regiment.

First Company—Job Phetteplace, Captain ; Thomas R. Eddy, Lieutenant ; Joseph Brown, Ensign.

Second Company—Ezekiel Cornell, Captain ; Asa Borden, Lieutenant ; Ira P. Evans, Ensign.

Third Company—Henry Wheeler, Jr., Captain ; Joseph Hammond, Lieutenant ; Jacob Clarke, Ensign.

1808. *First Company*—Job Phetteplace, Captain ; Thomas R. Eddy, Lieutenant ; Joseph Brown, Ensign.

Second Company—Ezekiel Cornell, Captain ; Asa Borden, Lieutenant ; Amasa Eddy, Ensign.

Third Company—Henry Wheeler, Jr., Captain ; Joseph Hammond, Lieutenant ; Jacob Clarke, Ensign.

1810. Anthony Sprague and John Eddy, Majors.

First Company—Thomas R. Eddy, Captain ; Joseph Brown, Lieutenant ; Zephaniah Keech, Ensign.

Second Company—Amasa Eddy, Jr., Captain ; Esten Owen, Lieutenant ; Seth Peckham, Ensign.

Third Company—Joseph Hammond, Captain ; Jacob Clarke, Lieutenant ; David Page, Ensign.

1811. *First Company*—Joseph Brown, Captain ; Zephaniah Keech, Lieutenant ; Amasa Steere, Ensign.

Second Company—Amasa Eddy, Captain ; Seth Peckham, Lieutenant ; Charles Potter, Ensign.

Third Company—Jacob Clarke, Captain ; David Page, Lieutenant ; Charles Wade, Ensign.

1812. *First Company*—Zephaniah Keech, Captain ; Amasa Steere, Lieutenant ; Dexter Irons, Ensign.

Second Company—Amasa Eddy, Captain ; Seth Peckham, Lieutenant ; Charles Potter, Ensign.

Third Company—David Page, Captain ; Charles Wade, Lieutenant ; Cyrus Burlingame, Ensign.

1813. *First Company*—Zephaniah Keech, Captain ; Amasa Steere, Lieutenant ; Dexter Irons, Ensign.

Third Company—David Page, Captain ; Charles Wade, Lieutenant ; Cyrus Burlingame, Ensign.

Companies of the Twelfth Regiment : Arnold Brown and Zephaniah Keech, Jr., Majors.

1814. *First Company*—Amasa Steere, Captain ; Dexter Irons, Lieutenant ; Smith Mowry, Ensign.

Second Company—Seth Peckham, Jr., Captain ; Charles Potter, Lieutenant ; Caleb Davis, Ensign.

1815. *First Company*—Amasa Steere, Captain ; Dexter Irons, Lieutenant ; Smith Mowry, Ensign.

Second Company—Charles Potter, Captain ; Caleb Davis, Lieutenant ; Jeremiah Keech, Ensign.

Third Company—Cyrus Burlingame, Captain ; George Smith, Lieutenant ; Asaph Wilder, Ensign.

1816. *First Company*—Dexter Irons, Captain ; Smith Mowry, Lieutenant ; Harris Medbury, Ensign ; Esek Phet-
teplace, Major.

Second Company—Jeremiah Keech, Captain ; Christopher Winsor, Lieutenant ; Thomas Smith, Ensign.

Third Company—Cyrus Burlingame, Captain ; George Smith, Lieutenant ; Asaph Wilder, Ensign.

1817. *First Company*—Smith Mowry, Captain ; Harris Medbury, Lieutenant ; John W. Smith, Ensign.

Second Company—Jeremiah Keech, Captain ; Christopher Winsor, Lieutenant ; Thomas Smith, Ensign.

Third Company—Asaph Wilder, Captain ; George Bowen, Jr., Lieutenant ; Amos Clarke, Ensign.

1817. Arnold Brown, Colonel ; Esek Phetteplace, Lieutenant Colonel ; George Smith, Esq., Major.

1818. *First Company*—Harris Medbury, Captain ; John W. Smith, Lieutenant ; Welcome Aldrich, Ensign.

Second Company—Jeremiah Keech, Captain ; Christopher Winsor, Lieutenant ; Benjamin Paine, Jr., Ensign.

1819. *First Company*—Harris Medbury, Captain ; John W. Smith, Lieutenant ; Welcome Aldrich, Ensign.

Second Company—Jeremiah Keech, Captain ; Christopher Winsor, Lieutenant ; Benjamin Paine, Jr., Ensign.

Third Company—George Bowen, Captain ; Amos Clarke, Lieutenant ; Solomon Clarke, Ensign.

1820. Arnold Brown, Colonel ; Ira P. Evans, Lieutenant Colonel ; Jesse Harris, Major.

1821 *First Company*—Welcome Aldrich, Captain ; John W. Smith, Lieutenant ; Elisha S. Winsor, Ensign.

Second Company—Rufus Steere, Captain ; Thayer Bellows, Lieutenant ; Anthony Sanders, Ensign.

Third Company—Solomon Clarke, Captain ; Amasa Smith, Lieutenant ; Harris Bowen, Ensign.

State Militia of Twelfth Regiment from Gloucester :

1822. *First Company*—Welcome Aldrich, Captain ; Elisha S. Winsor, Lieutenant ; Richard R. Clemence, Ensign.

Second Company—Rufus Steere, Captain ; Thayer Bellows, Lieutenant ; Syvanus Bradford, Ensign.

Third Company—Solomon Clarke, Captain ; Harris Bowen, Lieutenant ; Lee Steere, Ensign.

1823. *First Company*—Harris Bowen, Captain ; Lee Steere, Lieutenant ; Lysander Richmond, Ensign.

Second Company—Benjamin Owen, Captain ; Clark Phetteplace, Lieutenant ; Asel Hawkins, Ensign.

Third Company—Elisha Winsor, Captain ; Richard R. Clemence, Lieutenant ; Daniel Tourtellot, Ensign.

1824. The same as in 1823.

1825. *First Company*—Richard R. Clemence, Captain ; Daniel Tourtellot, Lieutenant ; Samuel Waldron, Ensign.

Second Company—Benjamin Owen, Captain ; Clark Phetteplace, Lieutenant ; Asahel Hawkins, Ensign.

Third Company—Harris Bowen, Captain ; Lee Steere, Lieutenant ; Horatio Darling, Ensign.

1886. *First Company*—Benjamin Owen, Captain ; Clark Phetteplace, Lieutenant ; Asahel Hawkins, Ensign.

Second Company—Lee Steere, Captain ; Horatio Darling, Lieutenant ; Otis Paine, 2d, Ensign.

Third Company—Richard R. Clemence, Captain ; Daniel Tourtellot, Lieutenant ; Samuel Waldron, Ensign.

1827. *First Company*—Samuel Waldron, Captain ; Brown Burlingame, Lieutenant ; Ora F. Steere, Ensign.

Second Company—Benjamin Owen, Captain ; Clark Phetteplace, Lieutenant ; Asahel Hawkins, Ensign.

Third Company—Horatio Darling, Captain ; Otis Paine, Lieutenant ; Orin Reynolds, Ensign.

1828. *First Company*—Samuel Waldron, Captain ; Brown Burlingame, Lieutenant ; Ora F. Steere, Ensign.

Second Company—Clark Phetteplace, Captain ; Juni Irons, Lieutenant ; Clark Steere, Ensign.

Third Company—Horatio M. Darling, Captain ; Otis Paine, Lieutenant ; Orin Reynolds, Ensign.

1829. State Militia of Twelfth Regiment from Gloucester : George Smith, Colonel ; Asa Steere, Major.

First Company—Ora F. Steere, Captain ; Brown Burlingame, Lieutenant ; Olney B. Steere, Ensign.

Second Company—Juni Irons, Captain ; Clark Steere, Lieutenant ; Joshua Williams, Ensign.

Third Company—Orin Reynolds, Captain ; Solomon Sweet, Lieutenant ; Riley Page, Ensign.

1830. *First Company*—Ora F. Steere, Captain ; Brown Burlingame, Lieutenant ; Olney B. Steere, Ensign.

Second Company—Juni Irons, Captain ; Clark Steere, Lieutenant ; Joshua Williams, Ensign.

Third Company—Orin Reynolds, Captain ; Solomon Sweet, Lieutenant ; Riley Page, Ensign.

1831. *First Company*—Ora F. Steere, Captain ; Brown Burlingame, Lieutenant ; Olney B. Steere, Ensign ; John Brayton, Colonel ; Jedediah Sprague, Lieutenant Colonel.

Second Company—Juni Irons, Captain ; Clark Steere, Lieutenant ; Joshua Williams, Ensign.

Third Company—Orin Reynolds, Captain ; Solomon Sweet, Lieutenant ; Riley Page, Ensign.

1832. *First Company*—Scott Mowry, Captain ; Amasa Burlingame, Lieutenant ; Jencks Brown, Ensign.

Second Company—Joshua Williams, Captain ; Alba Bellows, Lieutenant ; Otis Sayles, Ensign.

Third Company—Solomon Sweet, Captain ; Leonard R. Williams, Lieutenant ; William White, Ensign.

1833. *First Company*—Jencks Brown, Captain ; Amasa Burlingame, Lieutenant ; Alanson Steere, Ensign ; Jedediah Sprague, Colonel ; Scott Mowry, Lieutenant Colonel.

Second Company—Alba Bellows, Captain ; Otis Sayles, Lieutenant ; George Eddy, Ensign.

Third Company—Leonard R. Williams, Captain ; William White, Lieutenant ; Joseph P. Sweet, Ensign.

1834. *First Company*—Jencks Brown, Captain ; Amasa Burlingame, Lieutenant ; Alanson Steere, Ensign.

Second Company—Alba Bellows, Captain ; Otis Sayles, Lieutenant ; George Eddy, Ensign.

Third Company—Leonard R. Williams, Captain ; William White, Lieutenant ; Lester Arnold, Ensign ; Scott Mowry, Colonel ; Asa Paine, Major.

1835. State Militia of Twelfth Regiment from Gloucester :

First Company—Charles H. Steere, Captain ; Jonathan A. Tourtellot, Lieutenant ; Cyrus S. Eddy, Ensign ; William Aldrich, Lieutenant Colonel ; Jesse Armstrong, Major.

Second Company—George L. Owen, Captain ; Francis Hunt, Lieutenant ; Nathan Page, Ensign.

Third Company—William White, Captain ; Lester Arnold, Lieutenant ; Rhodes Page, Ensign.

1836. *First Company*—Arnold Tourtellot, Captain ; Elisha M. Aldrich, Lieutenant ; H. J. Tourtellot, Ensign.

Second Company—Abel Man, Captain ; ——— Warren, Lieutenant ; Edwin B. Olney, Ensign ; Samuel P. Tucker, Major.

Third Company—George C. Smith, Captain ; George W. White, Lieutenant ; Joseph Clarke, Ensign.

1837, 1838. *First Company*—Darling S. Durfee, Captain ; Calvin Luther, Lieutenant ; Enoch Steere, Jr., Ensign ; George W. Sheldon, Lieutenant Colonel ; Amasa Westcott, Major.

Second Company—William R. Page, Captain ; James R. Rhodes, Lieutenant ; William Wilcox, Ensign.

Third Company—Paris Wade, Captain ; Dennis Steere, Lieutenant ; Caleb E. Tucker, Ensign.

1839. *First Company*—Calvin Luther, Captain ; Enoch Steere, Jr., Lieutenant ; A. A. M. Steere, Ensign.

Second Company—S. C. Newman, Captain ; Abel Wade, Lieutenant ; James Owen, Ensign.

Third Company—Paris Wade, Captain ; Caleb E. Tucker, Lieutenant ; Abel M. Wilder, Ensign.

January, 1850, chartered military companies were discharged from further State military acts.

LIGHT INFANTRY.

1780. Timothy Wilmarth, Captain ; Martin Smith, First Lieutenant ; Elijah Armstrong, Second Lieutenant ; Ezekiel Brown, Ensign.

1787. Elijah Armstrong, Captain ; Ephraim Brown, First Lieutenant ; Elisha Brown, Second Lieutenant ; Benjamin Hawkins, Ensign.

1791. Elijah Armstrong, Captain ; Benjamin Hawkins, First Lieutenant ; Eleaser Harris, Second Lieutenant ; William Gadcomb, Ensign.

May, 1791. The first company of infantry in the town of Gloucester, representing that it consisted of one hundred and twenty soldiers, could not be exercised and trained with convenience, presented a petition to the Assembly that it might be divided and formed into two companies. Said petition was granted, and said company divided in the following manner, to wit : " by a line beginning at Smithfield line near Col. Chad Brown's on the great country road, and extending westward on the road as far as Jeremiah Steere's house, leaving said Steere's in the north company ; thence continuing straight to William Coman's house, leaving the said Coman's house in the north company ; thence straight to Job Steere's on the south road, leaving the said Steere's house in the north company, and thence running up the said south road to the west line of the said company ; that all those belonging to the said first company living to the southward of the said dividing line shall be denominated the first company, and all those who live to the northward of said dividing line shall be denominated the sixth company."

1791. *First Company*—Thomas Winsor, Captain ; William Wheeler, Lieutenant ; Benajah Sweet, Ensign.

Second Company—Israel Cooke, Captain ; Asa Ballou, Lieutenant ; Jesse Cooke, Ensign.

Third Company—Anan Winsor, Captain ; Jonathan Cowing, Lieutenant ; Isaac ———, Ensign.

Fourth Company—Willard Eddy, Captain ; Pitt Smith, Lieutenant ; Daniel Sayles, Ensign.

INDEPENDENT COMPANY CALLED "MORGAN RIFLEMEN."

The independent company called "Morgan Riflemen" was revived in June, 1815, with all the former privileges and officers appointed, to wit : Daniel Smith, Jr., Captain ; Henry Rhodes, Lieutenant ; Ira P. Evans, Ensign.

1817. Daniel Smith, Jr., Captain ; Henry Rhodes, First Lieutenant ; Ira P. Evans, Second Lieutenant ; Benjamin Bowen, Ensign.

1818. Ira P. Evans, Captain ; Benjamin Bowen, First Lieutenant ; Artemas Smith, Second Lieutenant ; Caleb Logee, Ensign.

1819. Benjamin Bowen, Captain ; Artemas Smith, First Lieutenant ; Caleb Logee, Second Lieutenant.

1821. Artemas Smith, Captain ; Caleb Logee, First Lieutenant ; Ara Hawkins, Second Lieutenant ; Duty Evans, Ensign.

Charter revived in 1822.

1822. Artemas Smith, Captain ; Caleb Logee, Jr., First Lieutenant ; Ara Hawkins, Second Lieutenant ; Duty Evans, Ensign.

1823. Ara Hawkins, Captain ; Hardin Sayles, First Lieutenant ; Fenner Wood, Second Lieutenant ; Burrill Logee, Ensign.

The Burrillville and Gloucester Washington United Cavalry was chartered October, 1818, by the petition of the following persons, residents in Gloucester and Burrilville : Eleaser Harris, Otis Wood, Thayer Bellows, David Tourtellot, Daniel C. Tourtellot, Smith Brown, Amasa Brown, Arad Lapham, Thomas Barnes, Jr., Elisha Smith, Richard R. Clemence, Abel Phillips, Russell Evans, Thomas Smith, George Olney, Eddy Waldron, Joseph B. Waldron, Randall Phetteplace, Brown Cary, Eddy Keech, Junia Paine, John Whipple, Washington Logee, Elisha Logee, Whipple Sayles, James Wilson, John Greene, 3d, Harris Cooke, Peter Sherman, Jr., Zadoc Shearman, Duty Lapham, Coomer Smith, Fenner Wood, Smith Ward, Amasa Aldrich, Burrill Logee, Daniel Barnes, Russell Barnes, Russell Kelly, James Irons, Nathan Irons, Amasa Smith, Caleb Westcott, Arnold Angell, John Peckham, James Aldrich, 3d, Rufus Steere, Amasa R. Tourtellot, Richard Burlingame, Jr., Sanford Edwards, Martin Mathewson, and such others as may hereafter associate with them, etc., etc.

1820. Eleaser Harris, Captain ; David Tourtellot, First Lieutenant ; Otis Wood, Second Lieutenant ; Hezekiah, Cady, Cornet.

1822. Hezekiah Cady, Captain ; Elisha Smith, First Lieutenant ; Otis Wood, Second Lieutenant ; Allen Hawkins, Cornet.

1823. Hezekiah Cady, Captain ; Elisha Smith, First Lieutenant ; Otis Wood, Second Lieutenant ; Allen Hawkins, Cornet.

1824. Allen Hawkins, Captain ; Senaca Smith, First Lieutenant ; Stephen Burlingame, Jr., Second Lieutenant ; Elisha Harris, Cornet.

1825. Allen Hawkins, Cornet.

COUNTY MILITIA IN GLOCESTER IN 1820.

First Company—Harris Medbury, Captain ; John W. Smith Lieutenant ; Welcome Aldrich, Ensign.

Second Company—Jeremiah Keech, Captain ; Christopher Winsor, Lieutenant ; Benjamin Paine, Jr., Ensign.

Third Company—George Bowen, Jr., Captain ; Amos Clarke, Lieutenant ; Solomon Clarke, Ensign.

In 1837 the charter of the Gloucester and Burrillville Safe Guards was revived, having become forfeited by the omission to make the return of certain officers elected.

The town had a May military training for several years previous to 1830 or later, for the general exercise of different companies ; besides this there was a general muster, the Burrillville military uniting with the Gloucester military to form a brigade. Several hours were devoted to drills and military evolutions.

On the morning of the general training it was a custom that the under officers should go before light to the residence of the captain and honor him by firing many guns. After awhile the doors were opened and all were invited into the house to partake of a well-prepared breakfast. When through in the house they mounted their horses for the training ground. The captain wore on his hat a tall black and red

feather, on his shoulder a silvered epaulette, and by his side a sword dangling that was attached to his belt. In their march and practice they made a marked display in the towns.

In the late civil war, James M. Eddy was Captain in the Fifth Rhode Island Regiment in 1862.

George H. Browne was Colonel of the Twelfth Rhode Island Regiment in 1862. Amasa F. Eddy was Commissary Sergeant in the same regiment.

Stephen Sweet was Major in the First Rhode Island Cavalry Regiment in 1862 and 1863.

Alexander Eddy was in the Quartermaster's department.

MANUFACTURERS, BUSINESS MEN AND FARMERS.

Mr. Nathan Blackman had a hat factory, where he manufactured silk and felt hats for the old, middle-aged and young men. Some elderly persons preferred the broad-brimmed hats, especially the Friends.

Oliver Owen had a nail factory and a trip-hammer in the early part of the present century.

Solomon Owen had a tannery here before 1800. His son, Lawton, continued the business until his death. He was succeeded by his son, George, who had charge of the tannery for several years.

The Messrs. Owen had oil works where oil was pressed from cotton-seed.

A brick-yard was established in Gloucester by the owners of the clay beds.

Elisha Bartlett was one of the first manufacturers of scythes in Gloucester.

Potash was manufactured quite extensively in the latter part of the last century by Timothy Wilmarth, in the vicinity of Chepachet.

Crude ore, taken from the Sea Patch river in Gloucester, was used at the Woonsocket forge before the Revolution.

Mr. George Harris had a distillery in the same building where he had his grist-mill for many years. He also had a

tannery. In 1808 he built a house to carry on the work of carding, a little east of the bridge. Here annually was carried the wool of sheep to be carded and made into rolls to spin on the family spinning-wheel to make woolen cloth.* These works were sold to the Gloucester Manufacturing Company.

Near this place, Lawton Owen built a small mill to spin cotton yarn, in 1814. This mill was sold to Ira P. Evans, and again sold to Henry B. Lyman and Elisha Dyer. In 1858, Horace A. Kimball, Jr., and Warren Arnold purchased the factory and commenced the manufacture of satinets; later, fancy cassimeres. About sixty operatives were employed.

In February, 1867, a freshet did great damage to the manufacturing establishments on the Chepachet river, in the village. Large expenditures were incurred to repair the injury.

In 1820, Elisha Dyer and Henry B. Lyman built a factory on the south side of the river, near the turnpike, where for twenty-five years they manufactured cotton cloth. They were succeeded by Otis Sayles and Joseph B. Smith. About 1862 they put in machinery to manufacture cassimeres. Fifty persons were employed. After the death of Sayles and Smith, in 1881, Edward Valentine had charge of the factory, and manufactured woolen goods.

FARMERS.

Most of the people of the town, outside the villages, are industrious and frugal farmers, though for forty or fifty years some of the best farms have been neglected, as many persons have left their homes to seek other employment. The late Enoch Steere had one of the best farms in the town. Fruits and berries of various kinds are cultivated; potatoes, corn, rye, oats, barley, cabbages and beans are raised, and butter and cheese are made. The esculent vegetables are carrots, onions, turnips, beets and parsnips.

* The "First Custom" house for carding and draping wool was where the Granite Mill now stands, in Burrillville, and was carried on by Daniel Sayles & Son.

EARLY RELIGIOUS PRIVILEGES.

Among the early settlers of this land while forming a part of the town of Providence, were some of the children and grandchildren of English Dissenters. At first some of them held prayer meetings in their very humble dwellings. Some called themselves Seekers; some were Friends. Several of the owners of land here spent their winters in Providence village. Others lived there most of the time, putting on hired help to clear and cultivate the land. Twenty-four slaves of the late Moses Brown were employed here in cutting down trees and preparing the land for good farms previous to the year 1773.* All that were sufficiently favored to have a winter home in Providence had, a part of the year, better religious privileges. Some of the settlers called themselves Separatists, having left the Church of England, and desired only the simple forms of worship. Some were called New Lights.

From Backus' "History of the Baptists" we learn that Elder Edward Mitchell was pastor of a church in Gloucester many years. He died October 22, 1795, aged ninety-eight years. Elder William Bowen succeeded him. The church was an Independent one. Mr. Bowen is represented as faithful in his ministrations for several years. The above church was in the northerly part of the town.

Thomas Knowlton was ordained at Plainfield, Conn., September 11, 1742. He soon after came to Gloucester and was pastor of a Separatist Baptist Church. Here he died. Stephen Place and others assisted Mr. Knowlton in his declining years in church work.

Joseph Winsor, great-grandson of Joshua Winsor, who came to Providence in the year 1638, was ordained October 31, 1763, and settled pastor to succeed Elder Thomas Knowlton. Backus says in his history: "Elder Joseph Winsor was in full fellowship with our churches." The church pros-

* In 1773, Moses Brown manumitted all his slaves and became an ardent abolitionist.

pered, had seventy-two members, and a new house of worship was built in the southerly part of the villarge, near the residence of the late Samuel Y. Atwell. In 1771 the church joined the Warren Baptist Association. The members collected a fund to aid in educating pious young men with a view to the gospel ministry. The Warren Baptist Association was the earliest of its kind in New England. It was formed in 1766. It had for its object "to secure the civil and religious privileges enjoyed by the mother church in England."

In 1767, says the Rev. David Benedict, in his History of the Baptists, "the Baptist Church in Gloucester was represented at the Warren Association by the Rev. Joseph Winsor." For years this church prospered. About 1790 a number of active members moved to other parts of the country, and their pastor, becoming aged and infirm, was unable to fully attend to his pastoral duties, and the members became reduced and scattered. Mr. Winsor remained with them and continued their pastor until his death, in the summer of 1802, in the eighty-ninth year of his age. He was buried on his own homestead farm, which was on a commanding hill with a very fine prospect. His large house is still standing.

Mr. Winsor had a great interest in the religious and general education of the town. He built on his farm a good-sized meeting-house with a gallery; the outside was finished, but not the inside. Christopher Winsor, grandson of the Rev. Joseph Winsor, (now living, January, 1885,) says "no church was ever organized here, but large neighborhood meetings were held there." Later the house was used for a school. Mr. Christopher Winsor also says that "his grandfather, when his sons married and settled, built a school-house near their dwellings." He had five sons, viz.: Abraham, Amos, Christopher, Anan and Samuel; and seven daughters, viz.: Amey, Deborah, Lillis, Martha, Mary, Thankful, and one died in infancy. All married. Samuel Winsor, his youngest son and for many years Judge Winsor, inherited his father's homestead, on Winsor's hill, and lived there

until his death. The old Winsor burying ground is on this hill.

After the death of Rev. Joseph Winsor, who was for some years an invalid, his church was very much broken up by some active members dying and some emigrating to colonize a neighborhood in the town of Newport and other places in New York.

John W. Hunt, Clarissa Danforth, of Weathersfield, Vt., and Elder John Colby were devoted religious teachers. Rev. George Lamb held neighborhood meetings several years in Deacon Asa Steere's large kitchen, on Sundays. The old meeting-house at Chepachet had either been torn or blown down.

THE DORR WAR.

Glocester has been for many years a Democratic town. Until 1842 the charter given by King Charles the Second had been in full force in this State. Several years previous to 1842, the unequal distribution of political power had agitated many politicians in the State, many expressing a desire for a change when it could be peaceably and lawfully made. Samuel Y. Atwell, of this town, strongly favored the giving up of the land qualification. Some of the Suffrage leaders were Thomas W. Dorr, Duty J. Pearce, Ariel Ballou and John R. Waterman. Mr. Dorr was nominated by the Suffrage Convention as their Governor in April, 1842, and appealed for support to the people. His supporters claimed a majority of the votes cast. The Judges of the Supreme Court gave their opinion that the Suffrage Convention had acted illegally. April 18, 1842, Thomas W. Dorr was declared Governor by his party. Two days later the existing government reelected Samuel W. King by a large majority over Dorr. The General Government favored the Law and Order or Whig party, and President Tyler, on the 7th of May, said "that if necessary he would sustain by force the Charter Government." June 25, 1842, Dorr issued a proclamation as Governor of the State under the Suffrage Constitution to convene the Gen-

eral Assembly, to meet at Chepachet, in the town of Gloucester, on the 4th day of July, and on that day to transact such business as might come before that Assembly.

Gov. King was authorized, with the advice of R. K. Randolph, James Fenner, E. C. Carrington, L. H. Arnold, N. F. Dixon, Peleg Wilber and Byron Diman, to take such measures as he might see fit to protect the private and public property of the State. Martial law was established and in full force.

June 23d, Dorr took up his headquarters at Chepachet, and established martial law around the village. A fort was built on Acote hill. Dorr took command of his forces. Five or six hundred soldiers were said to be within his established fortress on the hill. They had several rusty cannon and many muskets. The excitement was intense. Law and Order men of the town and village had taken to the woods, where some of them remained several days; others fled to various secret places without food. Mr. Atwell, who resided in the village, saw the mistake Mr. Dorr was making, and entirely withdrew from the Suffrage party and removed himself and family to the house of a Law and Order friend (Mrs. Waite Phetteplace), about two miles from the villge. There were no males at this house except servants. So much has been printed on this subject of the Dorr war that it is treated briefly here.

The State militia were, in a large force, marching to take possession of Acote hill. Dorr was finally convinced that he was powerless, and on the morning of the 27th of June he dismissed his military. He and all his force fled in haste. The State military arrived, and without resistance took possession of the famous expected Rhode Island battle-ground and the village. Refreshments in abundance were sent at once from families in the town to the State's artillery. There was great rejoicing that no battle was fought.

In the following October a company of Light Dragoons was chartered by the name of the Burrillville and Gloucester Horse Company; the number not to exceed one hundred,

exclusive of officers ; the company to be in the Second Brigade of the Rhode Island militia, and all its members, so long as enrolled, to be exempt from doing duty in other military companies in their district.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Some of the women of this town rode, in 1800, on horseback to Pawtucket to get cotton yarn of Brown & Almy, manufacturers, to make cotton cloth. It was the custom up to 1817, in the absence of machinery, for manufacturers of yarn to send the webs into the country to be woven by hand looms. In some cases matrons of families could hire girls for one dollar per week, with board, to weave. The weaving was paid in yarn. This yarn was used to make cloth for family use. India cotton was used.*

Linen thread cannot be spun by the machinery used for spinning cotton or wool on account of the length and strength of the fibres of flax. The linen spinning wheel is a great mechanical curiosity. The flax is broken, hatched, stretched and made smooth ; after all the woody parts are shaken off, it is wound loosely upon a distaff ; the fibres selected are drawn out by the thumb and fore-finger at the same time ; these fibres were twisted by the flyers by the movement of the foot on the pedal, and wound upon a bobbin which turned somewhat slower than the flyers. In the middle ages linen and woolen were the only materials for dress. In this town some of her maidens one hundred years since succeeded in making quite fine shirting and sheeting ; very handsome diapers and kersey for table cloths, napkins and towels ; bed and window curtains, striped with coarse and

* Previous to 1815 all the weaving was done by hand looms. Judge Lyman, of North Providence, was the first to attempt to construct the power loom, but did not fully succeed. He employed a Mr. Gilmore, late from England, who had brought some portions of the power loom and dresser with him. He finally succeeded in making the loom. David Wilkinson, of Pawtucket, introduced them into his mill. The hand loom was superseded.

fine threads. After woven, the cloth was perfectly whitened. Men's summer clothes were made of coarser threads, and not often whitened. The choicest paper is manufactured from linen. After a few years some of the more favored maidens would have a silk dress, and a cotton dress called the patch," or a cotton print. Corsets were made of durant, and dress shoes of velvet.

Early many families had all the materials for making boots and shoes, and employed a shoemaker to come to their houses. in the autumn to make all needed supplies for the winter.

High post bedsteads were used in some families with curtains, especially as a great protection from the cold in the winter.

During the latter part of the last century and the first of the present, spinning and weaving woolen cloth was carried on sufficiently to meet the wants of the inhabitants. Some of the farmers were at great trouble and expense to get fine merino sheep, their wool being very soft. Excellent cloth was made for men's wear; after being woven, it was carried to the fulling and dyeing mill, either at Chepachet or at Killingly, Conn. When returned, one side had a glossy nap. Covelets were woven of various designs. Beautiful carpets were made, quite equalling the Venetian; woolen blankets, flannel sheets and dresses were also home manufactured. Nearly every family knitted their own stockings from yarn spun from wool on a wheel, doubled and twisted, or by a distaff held in the hand. The wool was carded and made into small round rolls about two feet long, then attached to the revolving spindle of a spinning-wheel which was turned round by one hand; at the same time the roll was drawn out by the other hand, and when sufficiently twisted, the wheel was so turned as to wind the thread on the spindle. Mr. Shadrach Steere, in Burrillville, was a manufacturer of wheels to spin wool and tow. All comfortable families generally had a wheel, reel and swifts; also a loom and a small wheel to wind quills to put in a shuttle to weave cloth.

CORN HUSKINGS.

In the autumn large farmers sometimes had their corn cut from the field and carried into the lower part of their barns or in some other dry place, and piled up ready to be husked. On a pleasant morning an invitation was given to their neighboring men to come in the evening to the husking; chairs and benches were set all round and usually well filled. Though very busy husking, their social enjoyment in story-telling, etc., often made them forget their enjoyable supper of baked pork and beans, or roast beef with its accompanys, bread and butter, coffee, tea and pumpkin pies. When about half through husking, the landlord carried around to the huskers pitchers of sweet cider, and sometimes New England rum and sugar. After the husking was finished they were invited into the house, where they had supper.

Apple parings were another source of pleasure to some of the young men and women. For two hours or more the girls would pare, the young men hand the apples and do all the waiting. Several bushels would be pared and sliced already for drying to make apple pies late in the spring, when green apples were used up. When through paring, tea and cake were served; after this, social entertainments, dancing and different kinds of plays.

Very many families would piece different kinds of calico to make a bed-quilt. This was put on a frame and made ready for four or five to sit on opposite sides, rolling up when quilted as far as one could conveniently reach. Numbers were invited, and at the close a supper was ready, and merry entertainments followed.

THE LONE MAN.

For nearly forty years from about 1820, generally in the spring, a solitary looking man came to the town, always walking slowly. He wore the same tattered suit. He usually called on the same families each year. After his first call the people understood what he wanted, and laid, without his asking, food and drink on the table for him. He always

refused any eatables to carry away with him, but seemed grateful for anything received. As he always wore the same suit, rents would often come in them. He would ask for a large needle and dark yarn. When these were furnished he would mend the worn places, and return the yarn and needle. He seldom answered any questions, none in relation to his past life. Where he came from was not found out. His travels extended in Connecticut and New York. Some way the fancied story was circulated that he was once engaged to be married, and the suit he wore was to have been his wedding dress ; but he was disappointed, and ever after carefully cherished and cared for the above suit, that was made for what he anticipated to be the most joyful occasion of his life. He was well proportioned, and his personal appearance was gentlemanly, quiet and sad.

THE HAUNTED BROOK.

On the road that leads south, about a mile from the village of Chepachet, is a brook that after much rain used to sometimes run across the road. Here it was said an Indian drowned his wife, and all noises heard at this place were believed by many to come from this distressed Indian woman still haunting the brook.

About 1825 an intelligent lady of this town, and her cousin, Mr. Rufus Steere, were riding to their home from the village over this road, and carrying a bottle of beer undergoing the vinous fermentation. As they were passing the haunted brook, all at once there was a fearful, loud report, like a pistol. The gentleman exclaimed, "Im shot, and I feel the blood running down my back ; I am faint." The horse was made to go with all speed. They reached their home and found the feared *pistol shot* was the explosion of the *beer bottle*.

A room for a bank was drilled out of a solid rock, near the late Eddy Cooper's, in the latter part of the seventeenth century. The trap door that opened into it could only be lifted by a strong rope which was attached to the ceiling of

the counting-room. The rope was so hidden as not easily to be found by burglars.

"Cooper's Den," or "Forgers' Cave," was a great rendezvous for mischievous persons. The place to enter is very small; one has to creep some distance before reaching the long room of about thirty by eighty feet, and about twelve feet high. The above ledge of rocks is now in the town of Burrillville.

PUBLIC HOUSES.

In 1780, licenses were granted by the town council to six persons to keep a public house in their home dwelling for one year on condition that they kept good order, and for the privilege they were required to pay a given number of bushels of corn to the town. The corn given was used to support the poor of the town. Later, silver dollars were paid. In 1800, license was given to sell liquor on town meeting days for fifty cents.

Many years after 1800 six quite large and convenient hotels were kept in the town. Hezekiah Cady kept the hotel in the western part of the town; Cyrus Farnum and Richard Aldrich kept the two in the eastern part; Daniel Cornell in the southern part, and Cyrus Cook, Anan Evans and others kept the two hotels in the village. At present there are three. The railroads have taken much of the travel, consequently there is much less patronage for public houses.

OTHER OCCURRENCES.

In the great gale of September, 1815, considerable damage was done in the town. Many trees, chimneys and fences were blown down, and many doors had to be barricaded.

On the Page farm, not far from Poneganset pond, a mine was opened a few years since, where some quartz and a little gold were found, but thus far little has been done to find out its resources.

The marriage law of 1701 and later, required notice of intention to marry to be set up in a public place fourteen days,

and persons coming from other States were required to produce certificates that they had conformed to the law.

In 1844 a committee was appointed to examine and survey the established line between Gloucester and Burrillville. It was found that Gloucester had 1,049 acres more than belonged to her territory. This fact was presented to the General Assembly, when a committee was appointed to run the division line again. This was done and found right as presented. The 1,049 acres were added to Burrillville. These acres included the well known estates of Messrs. Ahab, Esek and Welcome Sayles.

In 1859 the boundary line between Gloucester and Smithfield was settled by the State committee.

In 1875 the boundary between Gloucester and Foster was established.

SCHOOLS.

The early facilities for instruction were limited. Schools were kept in private dwelling houses or some little building made for the purpose in the house yard. In some cases patrons of the school allowed poor parents to send their children to the schools and take day labor for tuition; in this way most of the children were taught to read and write. Little girls were taught to do plain stitching; in some cases, the old custom was in vogue for little girls to work a sampler on linen cloth or canvas. After the Revolution several good school houses were built in different parts of the town. Men were generally employed to teach the winter schools, and women the summer schools. Some of the summer teachers instructed the little girls to embroider on muslin for bags in which to carry handkerchiefs; also caps, ruffs and capes. Children were taught to be reverent to their parents and superiors, and to be mannerly when meeting persons on the road. Among some of these early teachers were Harriet Greatrix, from Providence, teacher of a private school in the Irons neighborhood in 1790; Lucina Sayles, Miss Ballou, Anna Sibley, Susan Sibley, Roby Bowdish and Sarah Brewster.

As children advanced in their studies, select schools and academies were patronized. Rev. Mr. Atkins, generally known as "Priest Atkins," of Killingly, had an excellent family school for boys. Children could be carried there on Monday morning and brought home on Friday, after the school closed for the week. Others older were sent to Dudley, Leicester, Plainfield and other established academies.

In the Brown neighborhood, in 1812, Esek Brown, Olney Brown, Eber Phetteplace, Thomas Owen and Nicholas Keech built a good-sized arched school house, with closets for the boys and girls' hats, and caps, bonnets and dinner pails. Here generally an excellent private school was kept from seven to ten months in each year until the free schools were established, in 1828. The common and higher branches were taught. Several other well-built school houses were erected about this time. At Chepachet, besides a school of experienced teachers for older pupils, a school for young children was yearly kept. Miss Hannah Blackman kept the school for about thirty years.

In all the older schools, the scholars had the privilege of choosing their own studies. In several schools, history, philosophy and rhetoric were taught, and occasionally a young man studied surveying.

In 1828 the State appropriated \$10,000 to be divided among the towns according to their population on condition that each town doubled the amount received. It was accepted. The town appointed a committee to divide the town into seventeen districts with their boundaries defined. Each district without a school house was encouraged to build one.

The free money would sustain a teacher but a few months yearly. In several of the districts the schools were kept longer by the liberality of some patrons in the district. The schools were well patronized and generally under good discipline. Teachers were first appointed by a school committee; later a superintendent was appointed, who is the supervisor of the teachers. The system has worked well.

In 1840 the State appropriated \$10 to aid in maintaining a district school library for the use of the schools. In a few years afterwards several districts secured very small libraries. At Chepachet there is a well-built school house for a graded grammar school.

In 1854 the Manton library, in this school house, contained 750 volumes of well selected books, valued at \$400. The library was given by the late Amasa Manton, of Providence, in memory of his native town. The citizens, in honor of the giver, gave it the name, "Manton Library." For several years past the library has been closed. In 1885 a new interest was awakened in the village and town. The Manton Library Association called a meeting to reorganize the society, and elected officers as follows: President, John T. Fisk; vice president, Thomas Irons; secretary, E. W. White; treasurer, William H. White; executive committee, Miss Mary O. Arnold, Dr. George A. Harris and Walter A. Read. The library has been removed to a more accessible room, on Main street, a large number of new books have been added, and much interest is manifested by the people in reading the books.

The State Normal School is highly appreciated. The State Commissioners have always exerted a salutary influence on the schools.

Teachers in the public ungraded and primary schools in 1885, were as follows: Lydia C. Armstrong, Alice M. Bearse, Susan H. Evans, Mystic A. Cooper, Carrie B. Brown, Addie I. White, Alice J. Barnes, George O. Hopkins, Lavinia G. Ross, Philip Shippee, Grace Holden, E. Emily Grover, Ida A. Cunningham, Marcie Arnold, Ella M. Steere, Zelotte A. Coman, Emily A. Lowe, Eliza A. Mowry, Clara L. Irons. Several of the above teachers are graduates of the Rhode Island Normal School. Trustees: Arnold Steere, Calvary Mitchell, William H. White, Thomas M. Greene, James B. Reynolds, Esaias Pray, Joseph Sarle, Frank Warren, William M. Cushman, William C. Tourtellot and George Evans. Two hundred and ninety-one children in school, and seventy-five not in school.

SCHOOLS FOR THE DEAF.

Several deaf children from this town have been supported by the State. George M. Darling was a beneficiary at Brattleboro, Vermont. Several have been educated at the Hartford Institution for the Deaf. All are appointed by the Governor, and he is authorized to pay for each of the deaf and dumb children at the American Asylum, \$175 each year. For the blind at the Perkins Institute, Boston, each one receives \$300; other institutions, \$100; also a small sum for clothing. In the town there are now three deaf and dumb; one is blind and one an idiot.

A good school for the deaf has been established in Providence. It is on the corner of Fountain and Beverly streets. The school is free to any deaf youths in the State who are suitable subjects to be taught. The school is under excellent discipline. Katherine H. Austin is principal.

SOCIETIES.

The Jefferson Society was incorporated in October, 1828. Uriah Colwell, Gideon Smith, David Bowen and others were the petitioners. They were created a body politic, capable in law to hold property of any kind, to sue and be sued. The first directors were Gideon Smith, Thomas Mason, David Bowen, Simeon Bowen, Zephaniah Mann and Benjamin Smith. Secretary, Jervis J. Smith; Treasurer, Uriah Colwell. A school house was built, and a good school kept in it until it was too small for the number of scholars. A new and larger house for the school was built. The old house was sold to a voluntary religious association to accommodate many in that part of the town. The house was well repaired, and consecrated in 1860 the Union Chapel.

The Union Society is a voluntary association for religious and literary improvement. The desk is supplied twice each month alternately by the Congregationalists and Baptists of the town. A Sabbath-school is kept up through the year. Edward L. Phetteplace is the Superintendent.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

Neighborhood female sewing societies have been formed to aid the poor and religious services in different neighborhoods. In 1836 the Gloucester Female Benevolent Society was formed to assist the religious operations in Chepachet and its vicinity.

Mrs. Mary Steere was President ; Mrs. Paris Irons, Vice President ; Mrs. Roby Browne, Treasurer, and Miss E. A. Phetteplace, Secretary ; seventy members. For two years this society was active and accomplished much good. Besides money raised, many garments were made and given to the needy. The Freemasons of the town granted the society the privilege of meeting in their hall in the village.

Since the above time efficient benovelent societies have been sustained by the Baptist and Congregationalist organizations in the village.

DEBATING CLUBS.

The first half of the present century, societies were held by young men to discuss the current questions of the day. Meetings in the winter were held fortnightly in school houses in different neighborhoods. One of these was for years sustained, and the following are the names of some of the prominent members : Joseph Smith, Clark Sayles, Sterry Smith, Clark Phetteplace, Rufus Steere, Riley Phetteplace Thomas Owen, Nelson Eddy, Clark Steere, Rufus Steere, Rensalaer B. Smith, George Smith, Smith Peckham, Jedediah Sprague, Elijah Armstrong, Cyrel Cooke, Ora Owen, Elisha M. Aldrich and Welcome B. Sayles.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.

In 1830, the Gloucester and Burrillville Horse Thief Detecting Society was incorporated by the General Assembly upon the petition of Daniel Smith, Andrew Harris, Daniel Smith, Jr., Abram Baker, Ira P. Evans and others. They were

made a body corporate to hold property, to buy and sell not to exceed ten thousand dollars.

The Ponagansett Reservoir Company was incorporated in 1856 by a number of mill owners as an outlet for occasions of Ponagansett pond.

The Society of Domestic Industry was formed in 1820, and for the first few years held their annual meetings at Pawtuxet. A number of persons from this town were interested in the society and patronized its yearly exhibitions. Jesse Tourtellott and Chad Brown were among the members of the standing committee from this town.

GRAVEYARDS.

Families at first lived some distance from each other, and the death of one of their number was deeply lamented. To have their remains deposited near by was a comfort in sorrow. The pleasantest spot of land near their home was the consecrated place for the dead. Later, families connected would join in a burial place. Not always were even rude stones put up to mark the last resting place. It is well known that the Quakers did not erect gravestones.

There are a great many small burying grounds scattered over the town. Some have been kept in good repair, so that the places of deposit of mortal remains are less forbidding. The following are among them: The Armstrongs, Browns, Irons, Sweets, Tourtellotts, Winsors, Wades, Potters, Steeres, Aldrichs and Waldrons. The Chepachet burying ground, north of the village, was consecrated about one hundred years since, and contains the remains of a large number of early settlers. Its care has been much neglected. Recently the Evans lot has been much improved. Some other owners of lots are intending soon to renovate theirs.

In early times the funerals of most of the families were so far from each other that they were great events. The people from all around were present. If a clergyman could not be present, some Christian brother would read a portion of

Scripture and offer prayer. Sometimes it was the silent prayer of the Friends. When the way was rough to the graveyard, the dead had to be carried on the shoulder bier; if the way was long, rests were made and bearers changed.

The Chepachet Cemetery Association was formed in the year 1844, on the petition to the Assembly by John T. Fiske, Scott W. Mowry, Jervis J. Smith, Amasa Eddy, Otis Sayles, Brown Mowry and Frederick A. Squires to be incorporated. Said corporation has power to hold land not exceeding ten acres, to have a stock of \$3,000, divided into three hundred shares at ten dollars per share, etc. The above cemetery is pleasantly laid out on Acote Hill, south of the village.

THE FRIENDS.

About 1643 there was a change of rulers in England. Episcopacy was abolished for a season, and Presbyterianism was established. There were many Dissenters, and among them was George Fox, the first public preacher of the so-called Quakers by their opponents. Fox took strong grounds against drunkenness, the vices of the times, the established mode of public religious worship, and rejected the sacrament; he gave his testimony against oaths, against salaried ministers of the gospel, against tithes, and some other religious requirements. Their numbers rapidly increased; they used the singular pronoun when addressing only one person, and refused to raise their hand to touch the hat when meeting persons of their own or higher standing.* Their society is governed by its own code of discipline. They are strong advocates of the Holy Scriptures; they helieve in the resurrection of the just and the uujust. Great persecution followed the Independents throughout England, especially this

*A delegation of the Society of Friends called on Victoria, the Queen, soon after her coronation. They wore their broad-brimmed hats, which they never removed in honor of any person. But according to custom, on entering her presence their heads were uncovered by the "yeoman" of the guard, and as they were non-resistants, they submitted.

sect. In consequence of these sufferings many families left their country and came to the American colonies. Among them was William Penn, a devoted Friend, who came to Philadelphia, and where to this day many of their noblest institutions are due to the benevolence of this sect.

On account of the religious freedom enjoyed under the jurisdiction of Roger Williams in the colony of Rhode Island, many families of Friends followed him from the Bay State colony, and their influence in the government from the 16th to the 17th centuries was great. In 1700 nearly half of the population of the island of Rhode Island were of the Friends persuasion. Their meeting houses for divine worship were plain and unadorned. Eight of the early governors of this colony were Friends, and in many towns they held offices of trust, as judges and legislators.

To Charles the Second, King of England, Rhode Island owes her great religious freedom, as in her second charter nothing is said against religious privileges. His brother James, who succeeded him, was not as favorable. Religious liberty was set forth, and the law of the colony first sanctioned the various religious opinions, which ever attend a transition state.

The settlers not knowing for the time what opening might be for them, scattered as they were in the wilderness, and believing that some time must elapse before they would be able to organize and have a regular place for public worship, had neighborhood gatherings in some one of their homes, for silent worship, unless otherwise moved by the Divine Spirit, as they felt impressed by their bountiful Benefactor. In 1791 a plain and substantial house of worship was built not far from the residence of the late Moses Cooper. Here for nearly one hundred years they met twice each week. Among their speakers were Smith Battey and his wife. Their quarterly meetings are held in Smithfield and Northbridge, Mass. Their yearly meetings have been held in Newport until very recently, where they met their friends from different parts of the Union. As neighbors and citizens, their influence has

had a strong moral and religious tone. They are true friends of education, and civil and religious liberty.

In 1783 a petition was presented to the Assembly by some Friends to manumit the slaves of this State. The subject was well discussed, and the committee appointed to take into consideration the petition were Thomas Wells, John Smith, of Gloucester, Benjamin Howland, Stephen Steere, Joseph Noyes, Nathan Millar, and Abraham Lippitt. Though African slave trade was disapproved, no final action was taken until 1787, when, by vote of the Assembly, it was forbidden that the master of any vessel should purchase or transport any negroes for slavery, or for any citizen to cause said purchase. All children born after the above date were to be free.

In June, 1790, a society was formed for promoting the abolition of slavery in the United States, and for improving the African race. This society was incorporated with the names of one hundred and fourteen influential men of this State. From this town are the names of Hon. Daniel Owen, Rufus Smith, Esq., and John Brown, Esq. Several of the slaves born previous to the Revolution lived until 1830.

Among the Friends who were governors was Governor Hopkins, who signed with a trembling hand the Declaration of Independence. Until the war of the Revolution the holders of offices did not of necessity require any participation in military affairs or war appendages. After the war these were required. Then the members of the Friends' Society declined any appointments.

William Penn says of the early public speakers of the Friends (they were both men and women) "that they were changed themselves before they went about to change others, their hearts were rent as well as their garments, not schemes of doctrine and verbal creeds, or new forms of worship, but leaving off in religion the superfluous, reducing the ceremonious and formal part, and earnestly pressing the substantial, the necessary and profitable part."

All that embraced the principles of Friends and attended their meetings regularly, were by their consent reckoned

members, and their children. It is their great wish to inculcate and influence by love and kindness. They have their rules of discipline. The person appointed as clerk is to record what seems to be the manifestation of truth in their meetings.*

BUSINESS MEN IN 1885.

Auctioneers—John M. Eddy and H. S. Taylor, Harmony ; Samuel Steere, Chepachet.

Blacksmiths—Joseph Baraba and Daniel Mowry, Chepachet ; Frank Steere, Harmony.

Box Makers—Hopkins & Houghton, West Gloucester.

Butchers—C. A. Capron, E. Place, H. A. Sayles and Benjamin White, Chepachet.

Builders—A. W. Gorey, E. F. Keech and N. Taft, Chepachet ; J. S. Evans, Harmony.

Coal and Wood Dealer—Walter A. Read, Chepachet.

Stoves—William Hawkins, W. A. Read and R. H. Wade, Chepachet ; C. W. Whipple, Harmony.

Fish Dealers—C. E. Brown and W. B. Shippee, Chepachet.

Grist Mills—A. S. Peckham and Smith A. Steere, Chepachet ; Dennis Paine, Harmony.

Hair Dressers—A. H. Harrington and John A. Staples, Chepachet.

Hardware and Cutlery—G. H. Davis, Chepachet.

Harness Maker—R. H. Wade, Chepachet.

Hotel.—H. R. Taft, Harmony Hotel, Harmony.

Insurance Agents—C. W. Farnum, William H. Hawkins and E. W. White (life), Chepachet.

*Rhode Island, in 1656, would not join the United Colonies in commending to the courts to pass laws forbidding the Quakers to live within their jurisdiction ; but appealed to England for aid to enable her to carry out the principles of her charter.

Jewelry and Watches—James W. Laney, Chepachet.

Wines and Liquors—R. H. Tobin, Chepachet.

Lumber Dealer—Simeon Sweet, Chepachet.

Masons—Joseph Holbrook, Joseph Page and Abram Smith, Chepachet; James B. Coman, Harmony.

Painters—Seth Mowry, L. C. Rounds and E. Westcott, Chepachet.

Periodicals—James W. Laney, Chepachet.

Physicians—Albert Potter and E. A. Harris. Both are members of the Rhode Island Medical Society.

Book and Job Printer—F. H. Potter, Chepachet.

Saw Mills—Albert Peckham and George W. Steere, Chepachet; Dennis Paine, West Glocester; A. B. Steere, Harmony.

Stables—Randall Mowry, William R. Parkhurst and Harris Steere, Chepachet.

Tinsmith—G. H. Davis, Chepachet.

Tailor—M. H. Angell, Chepachet.

Wheelwright—Daniel Mowry.

Print Works—(1882)—M. J. Converse, Chepachet; Stephen S. Potter, Harmony.

GRADUATES IN BROWN UNIVERSITY.

Asa Aldis,	1796.
George H. Browne,	1840.
Joseph Winsor,	1840.
Amasa S. Westcott,	1842.
George M. Angell,	1844.
John K. Bucklin,	1861.
Stephen A. Cooke, Jr.,	1861.
John W. Colwell,	1872.
Samuel L. Irons,	1882.

PROFESSIONAL MEN.

PHYSICIANS.

Levi Eddy, — Dean, — Mason (lived in the Revolution), Hazael Peckham, Daniel Bellows, Eleazer Bellows, — Sweet, Edward T. Waldron, Joseph Bowen (living in 1820), George Gary, Mowry S. Peckham, — Harrington, Allen Potter, Samuel Mowry, Jarvis Smith. Albert Potter and George A. Harris are the present physicians.

LAWYERS.

Asel Steere, John B. Snow, Charles F. Tillinghast, Samuel Ames, Samuel Y. Atwell, James M. Clark, George H. Browne, Horace Manchester, Ziba O. Slocum.

BAPTIST MEETING HOUSE AND SOCIETY IN THE
VILLAGE OF CHEPACHET.

In 1814 a number of Christian men seeing the great need of having a house, aside from the school house and private dwellings, for regular religious worship and discipline, obtained a charter in October under the name of "The Christian Benevolent Society." The meeting house was not built until 1821, in the northern part of the village. In January, 1822, it was re-chartered as the "Chepachet Meeting House," the Baptists to hold the power to occupy it four Sundays each month, and the Universalists every fifth Sunday. The Rev. Mr. Pickering, from Providence, and the Rev. Adin Ballou, of Smithfield, sometimes supplied the desk on the fifth Sunday. After a few years their services were entirely given up. The lot was given by Mr. Amherst Kimball. The pews were sold previous to building the house, to pay the expense. The church was well proportioned, with a steeple and a good bell; galleries were on each side and at one end, and the pulpit was at the other end. The cost was about \$4,000. The following

named persons were pew owners: Thomas Owen, Esek Brown, Jr., Joseph Steere, Ahab Sayles, Amherst Kimball, Obadiah Smith. Olney Browne, Lyndon Smith, Stephen Willmarth, Jesse Tourtellott, Chad Sayles, Ira P. Evans, Stephen Eddy, Jephtha Hunt, John B. Snow, James Sprague, Eber Phetteplace, Job Armstrong, Cyrus Cooke, Joel Paine, Amasa Eddy, Jr., Arnold Brown, James Wilder, Samuel Potter, Joseph White, John M. Hunt, Elisha Browne, Jr., Hezekiah Cady, Daniel Evans, Jr., Sayles Browne, Amasa Sayles, Arnold Owen, Lawton Owen, Ara Hawkins, Elisha Winsor, Duty Evans, Scott C. Armstrong, Clovis H. Bowen, Jedediah Sprague, and Nelson Eddy, with the grant to hold property not to exceed thirty thousand dollars, etc.

In the articles of association, under the name of "The Proprietors of the Chepachet Meeting House," it was stated that every pew holder on the ground floor had a right to vote at all meetings of the society. Eight owners of pews on the ground floor constituted a legal meeting for business.

A small organ has been furnished. The house has been kept well repaired. It is on a fine lot of land, and has a good shed in the back part of the yard.

BAPTIST SOCIETY AND SUNDAY SCHOOL.

A Free Baptist Church was organized in the village of Chepachet in the year 1825, Rev. Reuben Allen, pastor. He was followed by the Rev. Joseph White, Zachariah Jordan, Arthur Ross, Maxcy Burlingame and John Pratt. The Rev. D. Curtis supplied the pulpit in 1838, 1839 and 1840. He superintended the Sunday-school — seventy-five scholars. Since then the pulpit has been supplied by Rev. Ami Bradbury, I. M. Purkis, A. H. Morrill and Rev. John Rodgers, the present pastor. The church has generally had from fifty to seventy-five members. A monthly conference has generally been sustained. The clergymen that have supplied the pulpit have usually been the first class in the denomination.

The first Sunday-school reported from this town was organized in 1828, at Chepachet, in connection with the Baptist church at the meeting house. Job Armstrong was the Superintendent, and Dr. George Gary, Secretary. The school in the above year was made auxiliary to the Rhode Island Sunday-school Union. The following is the report sent to the Union and printed in the annual report :

"CHEPACHET SUNDAY SCHOOL, IN GLOCESTER, 1828."

"Our school commenced on the first Sunday in June last, and continued five months. The average number of scholars were fifty, taught by four instructors. Upwards of two hundred chapters in the Bible have been committed to memory by the scholars. Fine progress has been made in reading. Our prospects are truly flattering.

GEORGE GARY, *Secretary.*"

The above school has been continued to the present time, usually in a prosperous condition. Mrs. Miranda Sprague and the present Superintendent, Deacon Smith A. Steere, and many others, have devoted much time to the interest of the young in this school. There are about seventy-five scholars in the school, and a well-selected library.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

In the summer of 1829 a Sunday-school was organized in the sixteenth school district, in the Brown school house; Clark Phetteplace, Superintendent. The school continued six months—forty-five scholars. A library of fifty small volumes from the Rhode Island Sunday-school Union was purchased, and many religious tracts distributed. This school, during about six months in the warm season, was kept up for fifteen years. It was auxiliary to the Rhode Island Sunday-school Union. In 1831 the interest in religious instruction of the youth was increased by agents sent out by the Rhode Island Sunday-school Union. During 1832 and 1833 there were Sunday-schools organized and successfully cared for in the Central school house, the Harmony school house, the old Winsor meeting house, Pine Orchard, Robert Steere district,

Jefferson district, Winsor school house and Richmond district. Most of these schools were kept open only in the warm season. In these schools, from the reports it is inferred that competent teachers were generally secured, and that there was a good degree of interest in learning the Bible lessons. In seven of these schools there were well selected libraries, varying from 50 to 150 volumes, purchased from the Rhode Island Sunday-school Union. Eight of these schools were auxiliaries to the Rhode Island Sunday-school Union. For nine or ten years, about four hundred and thirty-five scholars were in these schools.

Superintendents of Sunday-schools found recorded, not already named, are Aaron Wood, Abby Colwell, Riley Steere, Job Steere, Miranda Phetteplace, Mrs. Riley Steere, Susan M. Phetteplace, William S. Potter, Luther Waldron, E. A. Phetteplace, Emeline Keech, Christopher Winsor, Delia Irons, Mrs. L. Steere, Cyrus Eddy and Samuel Steere, Jr. After 1846 there was a Congregationalist church and Sunday-school organized at Chepachet. There is a small Free Baptist church and Sunday-school in the south part of the town; fifty-four members in 1884. Forty members in the Sunday-school. The late Rev. Charles Wade was a faithful pastor in this church for several years. The above society is partly in Gloucester and partly in Foster.

There are two small Advent churches in the town. One at Clarkville, where Elder Eldridge has spent some time. The other in the northeastern part of the town. Sunday-schools, a part of the year, are sustained in the above two societies. At different times several preachers have supplied their desks.

EPISCOPALIANS.

The General Assembly was petitioned in February, 1818, "for the establishment and promotion of the worship of Almighty God in Chepachet, according to the discipline, rites, usages and ceremonies of the Protestant Episcopal

Church, in the United States, and praying for an act of incorporation to enable them, with greater convenience, to effect their aforesaid purposes, and to manage and secure the property and funds of which they are now, or may hereafter become possessed." It was granted, and Joseph Bowen, Ira P. Evans, Job Armstrong, Anan Evans, Cyrus Cooke, Amasa Eddy, Joseph Steere, Asel Steere, Christopher C. Dexter, Amherst Kimball, Joseph Wilmarth, Jesse Tourtellot, William Tourtellot, Jephtha Hunt, Russell Evans, Thomas Owen, Jr., Stephen Eddy, Esek Brown, Jr., Ara Hawkins, Benjamin Bowen, John Wood, Lyndon Smith, Ahab Sayles, Thomas Matheson, Jr., John Hawkins, and also such others as may hereafter be admitted as members, are hereby and forever created a body corporate and politic with perpetual succession, by the name of the church wardens, vestry and parish of Christ's church, at Chepachet, in Glocester," etc. (Schedule of the General Assembly, 1818.) Thomas Owen, Jr., and Anan Evans were delegates from Christ's church to the Episcopal Convention held at St. Paul's church, Pawtucket, on the first Tuesday in June, 1818. Rev. George Taft, Deacon, while in college officiated occasionally at Christ's church, Chepachet. Mr. Taft continued his services as often as he could after his settlement at Pawtucket. Rev. Dr. N. B. Crocker, late of St. John's church, sometimes officiated.

At the Episcopal Convention held at St. John's church, Providence, in 1819, Thomas Owen, Esq., and Joseph Bowen, M. D., were delegates from Christ's church, Glocester. The church service was in the hall of the Evans hotel, for which the society paid \$45 per year.

For two or three years the interest in the church increased, and there was a strong prospect that a meeting house for the society might soon be built, but reverses came in the removal and passing away of several of the more active members. In 1836 the Rev. Louis Jansen was sent here by the Rhode Island Episcopal Convention, to hold the service of the church in the Baptist meeting house. He was

well received, and had on Sundays large congregations. He made a report to the convention, June, 1837. He remained here one year. The Sunday-school was well sustained. His wife died here.

By the request of some of the residents in the village, the Episcopal Convention, in the autumn of 1864, sent the Rev. Samuel H. Webb to hold Episcopal service in the unoccupied Congregationalist meeting house. Services were held here about eight months. Persons interested did not feel able to build a church, consequently for the time being the services were closed.

CONGREGATIONALISTS.

In 1833, the Baptist meeting house in the village of Chepachet not being permanently occupied, the Rev. Mr. Dunham was sent here by the Rhode Island Congregational Consociation. He supplied the pulpit about one year. An interesting Sunday-school was sustained. His health failed him, and he was obliged to leave to get rest.

In 1845, Orin F. Otis, a graduate of Yale College and of Union Theological Seminary, was called to preach to a small Evangelical Congregational Society in the village. The society was organized by an ecclesiastical council appointed from the several churches of the Rhode Island Consociation. William R. Waterman, Jonathan Tourtellot, Scott W. Mowry, Lawton Owen, Orin F. Otis and others petitioned the General Assembly to be created a body politic and incorporate forever. It was granted. A church was formed with ten members. Mr. Otis was ordained and installed pastor of the church in March, 1846. During this year a very neat, convenient and well-proportioned meeting house was built, with a good bell for the size of the house, and a fine yard, with a shed in the back part of the yard. A small organ has been furnished. Mr. Otis was pastor of this church until 1864, when, by his own request, he resigned and went to live in Providence. At the time he left, there were about twenty mem-

bers in his church. He was a devoted Christian, and always ready for every good word and work. A well organized Sunday-school was well sustained. The church for about six years was without a pastor. The pulpit was generally supplied by various clergymen. The Rev. Mr. Arnold, from Elmwood, was here some months. In 1870, the Rev. Mr. Scott was settled as pastor. He was active in all church interest, and was here about six years when he resigned by request. The following June the Rev. George L. Dickinson was called to the pastorate. He was successful in the church and Sunday-school several years. In May, 1879, the Rev. H. E. Johnson, the present esteemed pastor, commenced his labors with the church.

Miss Ruth Irons, Church Clerk ; Stephen Irons, Superintendent of the Sunday-school, which has been well sustained since the church was organized. The meeting house is kept in excellent repair by the society. Recently a fine stained glass window has been put in the meeting house, given by Miss White to the society.

LIBRARY.

The Union Library Company in Gloucester was organized in the year 1794, and the following named persons petitioned the General Assembly for a charter, viz. : William Tourtellot, Timothy Wilmarth, Jesse Armstrong, Benjamin Hawkins, Solomon Owen, Jesse Potter, Jonathan Knapp, Thomas Owen, Jr., Stephen Winsor, Arca Phetteplace, Simeon Smith, David Crossman, Asahel Keach, Anan Evans, Seth Hunt, Benjamin Phetteplace, Eleazer Bellows, Cyrus Cooke, Simeon Steere, Jonathan Harris, Esek Harris, Duty Salisbury, Daniel Owen, Oliver Owen, James Mason, Daniel Owen, Jr., John Aldrich, Elijah Armstrong, Joctan Putnam, Joseph Hines, Seth Ross, Stephen Wilmarth, Oliver Smith, Peter Hawkins, Joseph Bowen, Samuel Steere, Asa Barlow, Elisha Field, Stephen Brown, Mark Steere, Asel Steere, Robert Durfee, Jacob Smith, Jonathan Paine, Anthony Place, Stephen Val-

let, Jedediah Sprague, Abraham Fisk, Nicholas Keech, Ahab Sayles, Benjamin Paine, Amasa Eddy, Thomas Brown, Daniel Smith, Ebenezer Felch, Obadiah Smith, James Potter, Wanton Potter, Esek Smith, Joseph Wilmarth, Esek Sayles, William Steere, Jr., Penelope Armstrong and Richard Steere, Jr. The charter granted gave to the Library Company "power to hold land and tenements, to buy and sell, but not to exceed the sum of \$5,000, said company to have annual meetings to choose three directors, a librarian and a treasurer."

The library contained several hundred well-selected books, especially in history. It was owned by shareholders, and very much read by some families. Names of shareholders: Thomas Owen, Ira Phetteplace Evans, Duty Evans, Amherst Kimball, Dr. Joseph Bowen, Mowry Smith, Abraham Winsor, Eber Phetteplace, Jesse Tourtellot, Solomon Owen, Asel Steere, Richard Steere, Duty Smith. The book-case containing the library was kept in a private school house in the village of Chepachet. The librarian was to have the book-case opened every Saturday afternoon for receiving and taking out books. After some thirty years, some of the shareholders moving away, some dying, and some becoming inefficient, the case the books were kept in needed repairing; the school house it was kept in became old and shattered; finally the shareholders decided to take the books and divide them. A great loss afterwards to the town.

ORNITHOLOGY.

There are quite a variety of birds, including different species, in this town. Some of the birds pass most of their time on trees, as the woodpecker; some on the ground, like the partridge; some visit marshy places, as the heron; some rocks and dens. Hens, turkeys, geese and ducks have for a long time been largely domesticated.

Hon. Ziba O. Slocum has a very fine case of mounted birds, all shot in this town by himself. With permission, the names of some of them are here given. The blue heron is the largest, and a most beautiful bird; the lease bittern is

the smallest ; a few of the 480 species of the humming bird, hawks, woodpeckers, warblers, the white-winged cressbill, wax wing and cedar bird, sparrows, bluejay, kingfisher, robins, woodcocks, partridges, quails, shelldrake, red-breasted merganser, auks, snipes, red-winged cressbills and owls.

BOTANY.

Much wood is yet burnt for fuel. Coal is used more in the villages. Lombardy poplars, chestnuts, several kinds of oak, maple, ash, willows, walnut, birch, cedar, pines and hemlock ; many fruit trees, and bushes bearing berries ; high and low laurel, wild cherry, swamp cheese bushes, juniper, witch-hazel, butternut ; many medicinal plants and wild flowers ; sumach, sweetbrier, dogwood, wild roses, rhododendron or rose tree, a shrub or small tree with evergreen leaves and large brilliant flowers.

In the herbarium of the late Riley Phetteplace, about three hundred of the different species of plants classed were collected in his father's garden and on his farm of about three hundred acres. The old, large and beautiful elm in the house-yard of the above farm was finally split in the centre, though much was done to save it ; it is now gone. The late Doctor Usher Parsons called it the largest and finest tree in the State.

GEOLOGY.

From Jackson's geological survey of the town, some years since, we learn that about two miles west from Chepachet, near the turnpike, there is a variety of compact, thick-bedded gneiss quarried, and is known as " Pine Orchard grit." Eastward from this place is a large bed of black mica, associated with a little granular quartz. It is on the roadside. The road is cut through a granite vein. The rocks are of a primary class, consisting of gneiss, mica slate and granite.

Quartz is found in various forms in this town, and it is capable of being used in different ways. It is a very valuable

substance, as it serves to form the basis of glass, which is composed of this mineral melted with an alkali and oxide of lead. In plate glass it is united with potash of lime.

On the old road leading to Thompson, in the westerly part of the town, is a ledge of rocks, where one part turns around so decidedly as to get the name of "Elbow Rock." From the road the ledge is so slanting that it is easily ascended to the highest point. The back side is nearly precipitous many feet. On the ground far below are two large rocks having the form of coffins.

On the so-called Eber Phetteplace farm, now owned by Mr. Benoni Lewis, is a very large balance rock, barrel-shaped, weighing many tons. It is situated on the slanting side of a small ledge of rocks, the bottom of this rock touching on the ledge only in a few places. To the first look it would seem that a slight wind would make it roll down. Several years since, Mr. Phetteplace took some half-dozen of his workmen, with iron bars and wedges, to try to roll down the large rock. At first the task looked an easy one, but after hours of all the skill and strength they were able to use, no change could be made. There the rock still remains, and is spoken of by persons who have visited the notable rock on the east shore of Lake Memphremagog, as about an equal curiosity.

FREEMEN.

Freemen admitted from the town of Glocester, at Newport, from the time it was set off from Providence, from 1732 to 1760:

Admitted May, 1732. James King, Jr., John Hogg, Wait Smith, Andrew Brown, Daniel Walling, David Thornton, Cornelius Walling, Preserved Herndeen, William Coman, Amariah Harris, Jonathan Olney, Michel Inman, Job Phetteplace, Richard Steere, William Walling, and David Burlingame.

1733. Charles Waterman, Philip Phetteplace, Jonathan

Vallet, Zorobabel Cooper, Elisha Eady, David Ross, William Coman, Samuel Cary, Jr., and Benjamin Keech.

1735. James Blackmore, Joshua Hall, Silas Tucker, John Page, Peregrene Matheson, Thomas Cooper, Moses Cooper, Isaiah Inman, Jr., Stephen Shelton, Joseph Eady, Jonathan Richardson, Jr., Isaac Richardson, Jeremiah Sweet and Thomas Wood.

1736. Jonathan Wade, Nathan Wade, Jonathan Eady, Edward Evans, Jonathan Irons, Obadiah Jenks, Jr., Joseph Cary, Daniel Sweet, Moses Bartlett, Daniel Aldrich and Edward Inman, Jr.

1737. Francis Whitmore, John Marsh, Joseph Pettingill, James Bloyce, Job Pray, David Phillips, Joseph Hix, John Sly, John Keech, Jr., and Benjamin Macintire.

1738. Daniel Bartlett, Stephen Paine, Jr., Miles Sly, Elisha Herenden, Jr., Richard Hayward, Eleazer Marsh, Ephraim Marsh, Obadiah Bowen, William Keech, Jr., William Colwell, Edward Davis, Daniel Hix, James Harris, Ichabod Bumpus, Eliphalet Eady, Benjamin Keech, Jr., and Isaac Benson.

1739. Samuel Short, David Ross, David Ross, Jr., Stephen Smith, John Benson, John Jencks, Jeremiah Irons, John Inman, Anthony Steere, John Hunt and Abraham Inman.

1740. Elijah Inman and John Daley.

1741. Benjamin Smith.

1742. Thomas Field, Abner Bartlet and Hezekiah Mitchell.

1743. Elisha Cooke, Morris Tucker, Silas Williams, Daniel Smith and Timothy Wilmarth.

1744. Eliphalet Weight, William Herenden, John Grover, Thomas Knowlton, John Davis, Elias Smith, Noah Arnold, Obadiah Inman, John Whipple, Ebenezer Darling, James Cowen, George Bumpus, Eliphalet Eddy, Ebenezer Howard, Benjamin Phetteplace, Noah Aldrich, Jonathan Cutler, Stephen Smith, Jr., and Nathaniel Man.

1745. Henry Shippey, Joseph Shippey, Job Bartlet, Robert Colwell, Edward Bishop and John Chilson.

1746. Zachariah Jenckes, Jeremiah Steere, Jonah Steere, Richard Plummer, Joseph Grover, Benjamin Comings, Samuel Short, Jr., Enos Grover, Nehemiah Bellows, Jr., Abraham Smith, John Allen, Isaac Hicks and Peleg Chace.

1757. Edward Davis, Joseph Phillips, Charles Polluck, Jonathan Phetteplace, Joram Kynion, John Walling, Stephen Baker, Abraham Inman, David Blackman, Ebenezer Aldrich, Daniel Owen, Abraham Waterman, Jonathan Smith, Cornelius Haven, Obadiah Brown, Benjamin Barril, Daniel Wheelock, Daniel Howard, Isaiah Hernden, John Page, John Bushee, Nehemiah Lewis, Richard Tucker, Preserved Hernden, Stephen Grover, Andrew Phillips, Enoch Smith, David Phillips and Orial Inman.

1758. William Coman, Jr., Richard Eddy, Samuel Steere, John Hambleton, Uriah Hawkins, William Dean, Anthony Place, Stephen Steere, Oliver Arnold, Zephaniah Andrews, James Leonard and Joseph Keech.

1759. Abraham Fairfield, Silas Cook, Abraham Saunders, Zebedee Hopkins, Jr., William Aldrich, Nathaniel Blackmar, Joseph Shippey, Jeremiah Phillips, William Colwell, Jr., William Bishop, Abraham Baker, Moses Bowdish, Nathaniel Bowdish, Joseph Page, Jr., Samuel Salisbury, John Andrews, Jedadiah Sprague, Stephen Salisbury, John Burdick, Joseph Ross, Asa Kimball, and John Andrews, son of John.

1760. Enos Eddy, Elijah Hawkins, Hosanna Brown, Jr., Joseph Harris, William Dean, John Grover, Edward Carpenter, Charles Aldrich, Dudley Wade, Samuel Thornton, Paul Wheelock, William Martin, John Barns, Benajah Whipple, Eleazer Bowen, Jacob Walling, John Walling, Jr., John Aginton, Isaac Benson, Edward Inman, Joseph Barns, Benoni Tucker, Arnold Lewis, Jesse Brown and Thomas Thornton.

FAMILIES IN GLOCESTER IN 1774.

The following is a record of the names of families in the town of Gloucester in June, A. D. 1774; taken by order of the General Assembly :

Charles Aldrich, Joseph Aldrich, Joseph Aldrich, Jr., Stephen Aldrich, John Andrew, John Allen, Widow Andrews, Noah Aldrich, David Arnold, Stephen Aldrich, Jr., Widow Armstrong (5 children), Caleb Arnold, William Arnold, Gideon Arnold, Noah Arnold, Jr., Israel Arnold, Nathaniel Andrews, Nedabiah Angell, Ebenezer Aldrich.

Andrew Brown, Elisha Brown, Jr., Jesse Brown, Obadiah Brown, Elisha Brown, David Bowdish, Nathaniel Bowdish, Moses Bowdish, Gideon Burgis, William Bowen, Benjamin Burgis, John Bushee, Nathaniel Blackmar, Joseph Barnes, Jobe Benson, Jeremiah Ballou, Daniel Ballou, Joseph Ballou, Nehemiah Ballou, Seth Ballou, Daniel Barnes, Widow Barnes, Joseph Barnes, Jr., John Baker, Thomas Burlingame, Widow Baker, Abraham Baker, Stephen Baker, John Baker, Stephen Bowen, William Bishop, Richard Bartlet, David Ballou, Hezekiah Bowen, Widow Bowen, Ezra Bowen, H. Bowen, Mathew Barnes, Elezer Bowen, George Bowen, Stephen Blackmar, Ichobod Bollard, Abner Blackman, Nedabiah Brown, James Blackmar, Stephen Ballou, Jeremiah Bollard, Jr., William Bussey, Chad Brown, Hosanna H. Brown, Daniel Brown, Edward Bishop, Thomas Bishop, Elezer Ballou, David Burlingame, Benedict Burlingame, Widow Burlingame, Obadiah Brown, Jr., Ezra Bartlet, Caleb Bartlet, Benjamin Barnes, Ezekiel Burlingame, Jeremiah Brown, Israel Brown, James Bloss, Elisha Bartlet, Ezekiel Brown, Joseph Basset, George Brown, Benjamin Brown, James Brown, Obadiah Batton.

Moses Cooper, William Coman, Robert Colwell, Benjamin Cowen, James Cole, Widow Cooke, Samuel Cooke, Richard Clemence, Sylvanus Cooke, Thomas Collens, John Collier, William Colwell, Jr., Silas Cooke, Gideon Cooke, Elijah Cooke, Stephen Coper, Coggschall Chace, Henry Clarke, Elijah Cooke, Israel Cooke, Israel Chilson, Jeremiah Comstock, Esek Comstock, Samuel Comstock, Elezer Crossman, Peter Crossman, Thomas Curtis, Widow Curtis, Israel Comstock, William Colwell, Moses Cooper, Jr., Joseph Cowen, John Cowen, James Cowen, Samuel Clarke, Samuel Cutler, Solomon Cutler, Widow Cole.

Peleg Dexter, John Dexter, Gideon Daley, John Durfey, James Durfey, Edward Davis, Joseph Davis, Andrew Darling, John Davis, David Darling, Ebenezer Darling, Anthony Dyer, Jeremiah Dexter.

Enos Eddy, Widow Eddy, Jemima Eddy (widow), Jonathan Eddy, Jonathan Eddy, Jr., John Eddy, Gideon Eddy, Joseph Eddy, Jr., Joseph Eddy, Enoch Eddy, Zachariah Eddy, Daniel Eddy, Abner Eates, William Eddy, Eliphelet Eddy, John Edgerton, Obadiah Esten.

Charles Field, John Fenner, Abraham Fairfield.

Elisha Greene, Elisha Greene, Jr., Peter Greene, William Greene, David Greene.

Andrew Herendeen, William Herendeen, Zebedee Hopkins, William Hawkins, Amaziah Harris, Jonathan Harris, Zebedee Hopkins, Jr., Joseph Harris, Thomas Herrendeen, Elisha Harris, Dan Hix, Henry Head, Thomas Howland, Samuel Heldrick, Benjamin Hawkins, Uriah Hawkins, William Hawkins, Jr., Samuel Howland, Cornelius Havens, William Heerendeen, John Howland, John Howland, Jr., William Howland, Ozial Hopkins, Jabish Hopkins, Seth Hopkins, Elijah Hawkins, David Hill, David Hopkins, Elisha Hopkins, Isaac Hix, Luther Hix, Othnial Herrendeen, William Harvey, Jonathan Harris, Jr., Israel Herrendeen, Solomon Herrendeen, Levi Herrendeen, William Hill, Isiah Herrendeen, Preserved Herrendeen, Eliab Herrendeen, Seth Hunt, John Hunt, John Hunt, Jr., Frances Hambelton.

Thomas Irons, Elisha Inman, Jr., John Ide, Elisha Inman, Samuel Inman, Elisha Inman, 3d, Abraham Inman, Ezekiel Inman, Edward Inman, Samuel Irons, Jr., Jeremiah Irons, Jr., Israel Inman, John Inman, David Inman, Samuel Irons, Stephen Irons, Resolved Irons, Ozial Inman, William Irons, Jonathan Irons.

John Jenks, Jr., John Jenks, Jonathan Jillson.

Zephaniah Keech, Christopher Keech, John Kimball, James King, Paul Knapp, Benjamin Killy, Stephen Keech, Sylvanus Keech, Joseph Keech, Manariah Killy, Asa Kimbell, Jorem Kimbell, Nathan Kinyon, Jesse Keech.

Abiah Luther, James Leonard, Arnold Lewis, Solomon

Lapham, Jethro Lapham, Obadiah Lewis, Vinten Lewis, James Lewis, Joseph Lasuer, Nehemiah Lewis, Richard Lewis.

Peregreen Matheson, Gideon Mowry, Thomas Mowry, Jr., Jacob Mowry, Jeremiah Merethew, Noah Miller, Rufus Mackintier, John Mitchel, John Matheson, Edward Mitchel, John Matheson, Thomas Mowry, Joshua Matheson, Nero Matheson, Jno. Matheson, Simeon Macintier, Rufus Macintier, Jr., Samuel May, Widow Melavery, Zephaniah Mowry, Daniel Matheson, Experience Mitchel, John Mitchel, Jr., Daniel Mitchel, Andrew Man, Micajah Moffit, Enoch Moffet, Jonathan Mitchel, Zuriel Mitchel, Daniel Man, William Martin, James Martain, Ezekiel Mitchel, Gideon Marten, Reuben Mason.

Thomas Owen, Daniel Owen, Solomon Owen, Joseph Olney, John Olney.

Jobe Phetteplace, Samuel Potter, John Phillips, Adam Phillips, Great Jeremiah Phillips, William Phillips, Jeremiah Phillips, 3d, Joseph Place, Daniel Place, Henry Polluck, Marke Peters, Nathan Pain, Nathan Pain, Jr., Stephen Pain, Samuel Phetteplace, David Phillips, Jeremiah Phillips, Jr., Ephraim Phillips, Joshua Phillips, Andrew Phillips, David Phillips, Jr., Benjamin Phetteplace, Samuel Phetteplace, Jr., Jonathan Phetteplace, John Place, John Page, William Page, James Page, Resolved Phetteplace, John Phetteplace, Ephraim Pearce, Joseph Page, William Page, Jr., Abel Potter, Joseph Phillips, Peter Place, Nathan Place, Stephen Place, Charles Polluck, Stephen Pain, Jr., Benjamin Pain, Richard Plumer, Simeon Place.

William Raymond, Nathaniel Raymond, Israel Raymond, Samuel Ross, Samuel Ross, Jr., John Ross, William Ross, Joseph Ross, Isaac Ross, Jothum Round, Widow Richardson, Seth Richmond, David Richmond, George Round, Isaac Richardson, David Richardson,

Rufus Smith, John Smith, Aholiab Smith, Widow Smith, John Smith (son of Benj.), Arnold Smith, Ezekiel Smith, Edward Salisbury, David Salisbury, Benjamin Smith, Enos

Smith, Ezekiel Sayles, Wait Smith, Obed Smith, Stephen Smith, Joseph Smith, Joseph Smith, Jr., Jonas Sprague, Richard Sprague, Stephen Sanders, Peter Shippe, Jonah Steere, Simon Smith, —— Slocum, Hosea Steere, John Steere, Enoch Steere, Noah Steere, Leonard Smith, Esek Shelton, James Sweet, James Sweet, Jr., Richard Smith, Esek Smith, Widow Steere, David Steere, Abraham Smith, Isaac Smith, Stephen Smith, Jr., Abraham Sanders, Othnial Sanders, Robert Sanders, Henry Sanders, Stephen Salsbury, Samuel Sprague, Samuel Steere, Jonathan Smith, Timothy Sweet, Ezra Stone, Christopher Shippe, Christopher Shippe, Jr., Joseph Smith (son of Samuel), John Streeter, Samuel Short, John Short, Oliver Stone, Jobe Smith, Jeremiah Sanders, Elkanah Shirmon, Thomas Shippe, Stephen Shippe, Jahalel Smith, Jobe Steere, Simeon Steere, Jeremiah Steere, Jeremiah Sweet, Joseph Shippe, Henry Shippe, Richard Steere, Stephen Steere, Caleb Sheldon, John Smith, Jr., Widow Sarah Smith, Stephen Smith, Israel Smith, Jeremiah Smith, Jedadiah Sprague, John Straite, Israel Sayles, Martin Smith.

Richard Tucker, Benoni Tucker, Silas Tucker, Ebenezer Thornton, Rufus Tucker, John Thornton, William Turner, Samuel Thornton, William Tourtellot, Jesse Tourtellot, Daniel Tourtellot, Hasekiah Tinkcom, Abner Tucker, John J. Thornton, Benjamin Thornton, Ichabod Thompson, Benjamin Tourtellot, Jeremiah Thornton, Abraham Tourtellot, Joseph Thornton, Abraham Thayer, Levi Thornton.

William Vinsent, William Vincent, Jr., David Vallet, Jonathan Vallet.

Nathan Wade, Jonathan Wade, William Wade, Nathaniel Wade, Gideon Wade, John Williams, William Williams, Joseph Winsor, Abraham Winsor, Amos Winsor, Christopher Winsor, Anan Winsor, Charles Winsor, Benjamin Warner, Benjamin Warner, Jr., Benajah Whipple, Silas Williams, Reuben Williams, Thomas Williams, Nathan Wood, Daniel Walter, William Wilkinson, John Woodard, Timothy Wilmarth, Timothy Wilmarth, Jr., Asa White, Abraham Water-

man, Elijah Whipple, Cornelius Walling, Jeremiah Walling, Douglass White, Noah Wood, Thomas Wall, Jacob Walling, Isaac Walling, John Walling, Widow Walling, Daniel Wheelock, Daniel Wheelock, Jr., Noah Whitman, Noah White, Jonathan Whipple, Stephen Winsor, Widow Williams, John Whipple, Thomas Wood, Widow Wood, Jerah Wilcox, Enoch Whipple.

Names of some old families that have passed away since the Revolution :

Oliver Aldrich, Elijah Armstrong, James Aldrich, Jesse Armstrong, John Aldrich, Job Armstrong, Scot Armstrong, William Armstrong.

Chad Brown, Olney Brown, Esek Brown, Andrew Brown, Sayles Brown, Nicholas Brown.

Benjamin Cowin, James Cowin, Stephen Cowin, John Capron, Cyrus Cooke, Horatio Cooke, Cyril Cooke, Richard Clemence, Hezekiah Cady.

Anthony Dyer.

Daniel Evans, Duty Evans, Ira P. Evans, Stephen Eddy, Amasa Eddy.

Jeptha Hunt, John Hawkins, Pardon Hunt.

Stephen Irons, Samuel Irons, Samuel Irons, Samuel Irons, Resolved Irons, Laban Irons, Dexter Irons, Paris Irons, Nathan Irons, Colwell Irons.

— Kimball, Horace Kimball, Nicholas Keech, Stephen Keech, Jeremiah Keech.

Jonathan Lackey.

Thomas Owen, Arnold Owen, Daniel Owen, Solomon Owen, Daniel Owen, Ora Owen.

Benjamin Paine, Stephen Paine, Samuel Potter, Arnold Phetteplace, Clark Phetteplace, Dexter Phetteplace.

Deacon Asa Steere, Samuel Steere, Joseph Sweet, Timothy Sweet, Solomon Sweet, Jeremiah Sweet, Jeremy Sweet, Enoch Steere, Clark Steere, Otis Sayles, Jeremiah Sheldon, Chad Sayles, Ahab Sayles, Welcome Sayles, Silas Saunders, John Sprague, James Sprague, Smith Sprague,

George Sprague, Jedediah Sprague, William Sprague, Richard Steere, Stephen Steere, Mark Steere, Mark Steere, Smith Steere, Asel Steere, Oliver Smith, Mowry Smith, Thomas Smith.

William Waterman, Square Williams, William Winsor, Obadiah Winsor, Samuel Winsor, Joseph Winsor, Elisha Winsor, Jephtha Winsor, Benjamin White.

The number of families in Gloucester, taken by the census in 1885, was 475. Number of houses, 473; number of acres in the farm for the poor, 90.

TAXPAYERS IN GLOCESTER IN 1885.

Names of persons living in Gloucester that were taxed for real or personal property in 1885 :

Moses Aldrich's heirs, Benjamin B. Aldrich, George M. Allen, William Allen, Jesse Angell, Manning H. Angell and wife, James A. Angell, Elijah Armstrong, Warren O. Arnold and wife, Anna Arnold's heirs, Charles Aylesworth, Lydia A. Armstrong, Edward Atkinson, George Alderwick.

Francis M. Baker, Mary E. Baker, Amasa Baker, Jesse P. Ballou, Albert Barnes and wife, Richard Barnes, Charles Barnes, Polly Barnes' heirs, Louisa M. Barnes, William Barry, Drusila Bates, Mary Babbitt, Alba Bellows, Bowditch Reservoir Company, Andrew Brown, William Brown, Laban Brown, Elisha Brown, Henry T. Brown, Maria A. Brown, Eugene D. Brown and wife, James B. Brown, Oscar M. Brown, Reuben J. Brown, Elisha M. Brown, Henry C. Brown, Nancy Brown's heirs, Amasa Burlingame, William P. and George M. Burlingame, Benedict A. Burlingame, Samuel S. Burgess, Albert Bucklin, Francis H. Buxton, Thomas Bresette.

Clinton A. Capron, Joseph H. Cady, James M. Carpenter, Elias Carpenter and wife, Low Carpenter, Michael Carroll, Dana W. Capron, Ellery N. Carder, Mary Clark, John S. Clark, William Clegg, Daniel P. Clemence, Reuben A. Clemence, Richard M. Clemence, Daniel M. Clemence, Leonard S. Clemence, Angelina Clemence, George A. Colwell, Ray-

mond P. Colwell and wife, Joseph Cole, Corliss Coman, David Coman, Nelson D. Coman's heirs, James B. Coman, Margaret Conlan, Marvin J. Converse, Jr., Edward O. Cooke and wife, Edward S. Cook, Michael A. Cook, John G. Cook, Silas L. Cook, Percy E. Cook, James Corbin, Amey Cornell, John Coughlin, Jr., William Couton, Louis Couton, Francis J. Crawford, William A. Cushman and wife, James N. Cutler, Samuel B. Cutler and wife, George E. Cutting and wife, Elizabeth Curtis.

Albert S. Daggett, Sydney C. Daniels, Dexter Davis' heirs, Paris O. Davis, Susan Daggett, Elisha Daggett, Hannah L. Dawley, John Donnelly, Henry R. Dexter, Ellen Dowdell, Cornelius and Bridget Drury, Richard C. Durfee and wife, Frank Dumas, Francis Dunn.

Sophia Eastman, Arnold Eddy and wife, James A. Eddy and wife, George Eddy and wife's heirs, Betsey Eddy, Hiram J. Eddy, Stephen A. Eddy, Henry E. Eddy, John M. Eddy, Thomas J. Eddy, Arthur Eddy, Mary B. Eddy, Fanny M. Eddy, Alexander Eddy, Owen Eddy, Eugene F. Eddy, Maria Evans, Mason N. Evans, James S. Evans and wife, Amey M. Evans.

Cyrus Farnum, Cyrus A. Farnum's heirs, Charles M. Farnum and wife, Harris S. Farnum and wife, John A. Farnum, Charles W. Farnum, 2d, William Ferguson and wife, Franklin Bank, James Fricker, Artemus Fuller and wife, Ann T. J. Fiske, Friendship Lodge.

Daniel C. Gleason, Arnold N. Gory's heirs, Sarah J. Gory, Allen N. Gory, Adeline E. Graves, William H. Graves, Oliver Green, William Green and wife, William C. Green, Thomas M. Green, James H. Greenhalgh, John Gross, Jr., Stilman Gross.

George A. Harris, M. D., Albert A. Harrington and wife, Lydia A. Harrington, James Harrington's heirs, James B. Hammond, Nancy H. Hammond, Franklin B. Ham, William Hancock and wife, William W. Hawkins, Jr., Ayllette R. Hawkins and wife, George Hawkins, Henry A. Hawkins, Allen Hawkins, Allen and Henry A. Hawkins, Robert B.

Hawkins, Hawkins and Houghton, Ara Hawkins and wife, John W. Hawkins, Irving B. Hawkins, William Hawkins, Jeremiah Hawkins, Philip W. Hawkins, Joshua Hill, Joseph H. Holbrook and wife, Margaret J. Holden, Thomas Hopkins, George O. Hopkins and wife, Joseph H. Hopkins, John Hopp, Merrick Houghton and wife, Andrew J. Hubbard, Alexander Houghton, Louis H. Houghton.

Sterling S. Irons, Stephen C. Irons, Thomas Irons, Betsey and Ruth T. Irons, Esten B. Irons, Henry D. Irons, Charles H. Irons, Joseph H. Irons.

Hiram E. Johnston and wife.

Benjamin Keech, Nelson M. Keech, Francis J. Keech, Emily J. King, Edward J. King, Michael Killon and wife, Edwin C. Kelley and wife, Reuben Knight, Louisa Knight.

Enos Lapham, Clemont Robossiere, James W. Laney, George W. Latham and wife, Clarissa Lawrence, Nelson A. Law, Ernest F. Law, John R. Lee, George A. Lee, Benoni Lewis, Henry Lewis and wife, John B. Lincoln, John Long and wife, Calvin Luthér, John C. Luther, Adelia Luther, Aldana Lyon, Edward L. Leveck.

Alfred H. and Hannah Martin, Patrick McGunigle, Joseph C. Medbury's heirs, Allen Medbury, John Miller, John A. Mills, Frank P. Mitchell and wife, James N. Mitchell, Eliza A. Mitchell, Calvary Mitchell, Benjamin C. Mitchell and wife, Atwell Mowry's heirs, Randall Mowry, Seth Mowry, Mahala Mowry, Daniel Mowry, Oscar S. Mowry, George A. Mowry and wife, George T. Mowry, Albert J. Mowry and wife, Samuel O. Mowry.

Edwin M. Neff and wife.

James B. Olney, James Olney, Walter M. Olney, George L. Owen, James M. Owen, Laura A. Owen, Susan Owen, Charles O'Reilly.

Joseph Page, Maria Page's heirs, Abigail Page, Alba S. Page, John H. Paine, Squire M. Paine, Dorcas Paine, Matheson Paine's heirs, Dennis Paine, Daniel M. Paine and wife, William R. Parkhurst, John Peckham's heirs, George H. Peckham and wife, Albert S. Peckham, A. S. and G. H.

Peckham, James Peckham, Joseph Perkins, Harley Phillips and wife, Michael Phillips, Clark Phetteplace's heirs, Edward L. Phetteplace, Hiram Phetteplace, Horatio N. F. Place, Allen S. Place, Charles R. Place and wife, William N. Place, Lewis M. Place and wife, James M. Place and wife, Calvin Place, Edward Place, Welcome Place, Harley Place and wife, Marvin Plummer and wife, Isabella Potter, William A. Potter, Albert Potter, M. D., Charles Potter, Benjamin Poole, Ponaganset Reservoir Co., Esias Pray, Eddy Pray, Richard Pray, Jeremiah Pray, Amasa Potter, Amey Pray.

Charles H. Randall, Henry A. Randall, Walter A. Read, Laura A. Owen, James Reynolds, Albert Reynolds, William H. Richardson, William B. Richardson and wife, Horace Richmond and wife's heirs, Lawton C. Rounds and wife, Gilbert Rounds, Michael Reily.

Joseph Sarle, Frances E. Sabin, Leonard Sayles, Henry A. Sayles, Henry A. Salisbury, Mercy Saunders, Albert R. Saunders, Dexter A. Saunders, George A. Saunders and wife, Albert H. Saunders, William A. Sanford and wife, Smith Saunders, Barton W. Saunders, Isaac A. Saunders, Atwell W. Saunders, Peter A. Seville, Almeda Simonds, Charles E. Shaw and wife, Jeremiah Sheldon and wife, Sydney I. Sherman Adin Sherman, Clinton Shippee, Olive and Anna M. Shippe, William B. Shippee, Adin S. Shippee, Isaac C. Shippee, Almira Sisson, Felix Slavin, Felix S. Slavin, Lydia S. Slocum, Edwin Smith and wife, Albert C. G. Smith, Albert H. Smith, Byron A. Smith, Carlton G. Smith, George C. Smith, Sarah J. Smith, Marietta Smith, Maria N. Smith, Ann Smith, Martha Smith, Emor Smith's heirs, Abby V. Smith, Coomer G. Smith, Anson Smith, E. D. Smith, Russell M. Smith, Chad A. Sprague, Francis Sprague, Jedadiah Sprague, Miranda A. Sprague, Anthony Sprague, Jenckes A. Sprague, John A. Staples, William W. Steere and H. W. Paine, Silas Steere, Horace S. Steere and wife, Fred. Steere, Thomas W. Steere (for wife), William T. Steere, Smith Steere's heirs, Ora F. Steere, Enoch Steere, Job Steere, Charles H. Steere, A. A. M. Steere's heirs, Susan T. Steere, Joseph Steere, Henry W.

Steere, Lucy L. Steere, Seth H. Steere's heirs, Ira W. Steere and wife, Samuel Steere, Harris Steere, Clovis W. Steere and wife, Smith A. Steere, George W. Steere, Oliver Steere, George W. Steere, Jr., William H. Steere, Oliver W. Steere, Andrew J. Steere, William C. Steere, Harriet Stone, Lyman B. Stone, Andrew L. Stone, Sayles Streeter and wife, Fannie E. Sweet, Darling E. Sweet's heirs, Nathan Sweet, Jesse B. Sweet, Thomas P. Sweet's heirs, Simeon Sweet, Timothy D. Sweet, Mary Sweet.

Norreddin Taft and wife, Richard B. Taft, Henry R. Taft, Edmund M. Taft, Henry S. Taylor, William S. Taylor, Amy P. Thorp, Nehemiah Tinkham, William C. Tourtellot, Caleb E. Tucker's heirs, Robert S. Tucker, George A. Tucker and wife, George N. and George A. Turner, William Tunmore.

Edwin J. Valentine.

Anan W. Wade, James F. Wade, Esek O. Wade, Samuel W. Wade and wife, Robert H. Wade, Charles A. Wade, Nathaniel B. Wade, Patrick Wall, John Wall, James M. Waterman, Samuel Waldron's heirs, Ruth Waldron, Nancy Welman, Edwin Westcott, Robert H. West, Mary B. White, Charles L. Whipple, Henry C. White, Everett W. White, Benjamin White and wife, William H. White, George N. White, Benjamin A. Winsor, A. L. and Mary E. Williams, Alphonso P. Williams and wife, Emily J. Winsor, John Wilkinson, Jr., Joseph Woodhead's heirs, Joshua Woodhead.

NON-RESIDENT TAXPAYERS.

Clarence A. Aldrich, Samuel W. Aldrich, Gilbert Aldrich, William P. Angell, George A. Atwood, Daniel O. Angell, Joshua Angell, James Arnold, James Andrews, Byron A. Andrews, Albert M. Armstrong, Nelson Armstrong, Allen Austin.

Job Ballou and wife, S. C. and B. Fenner Baker, Isaac Ballard, Thomas Barnes, Albert E. Barnes, Nelson Barnes and wife, Seth Babbitt, William Bowen and wife, Alden S. Bowen, Nancy Bowen, Clovis H. Bowen's heirs, Edward S. Bowen, Cyrus Brown, Amey Brown, Isaac Brown, J. O.

W. Brown, Allen Brown, George W. Brown, Casius C. Brown, William R. Brown, David Brayton, Stephen J. Buffum, Asie A. E. Branch.

Nell D. Cady, Alva Chase, George L. Chace, Chestnut Hill Reservoir Company, William Camm and wife, William H. Clark, Ora Clemence, Stephen H. Clemence, Joseph B. Cook, Amos W. Cook, Charles D. W. Cooper, Henry Covil, Thomas Cole.

E. Darling, William Dexter's heirs, Leonard K. Durfee.

Richard A. Eddy, James P. Eddy and wife, William Eddy, Ira P. Evans, Jr., heirs, Duty Evans, Elisha O. Evans, Duty Evans estate.

Edwin Farnum, Henry Fenner.

Libeus Gaskill's heirs, Olney Goodspeed, George W. Graves, Ray Green's heirs.

Albert A. Harris, Albert A. Hawkins, Lydia A. Hawkins, William Hanover, William W. Hawkins, Stephen P. Henry, David O. Hopkins, George F. Hopkins, Annie C. Hill, Aaron Horton.

Otis M. Irons and wife, Oliver H. Ide.

F. L. Keach, Horace A. Kimball, Charles Kimball and wife, Joseph Keach, Iscah Keach.

Simon S. Lapham, James Legg & Co., Harley Luther's heirs.

Parley M. Matheson, Orin Matheson, David Mason, Sophy Martin, Sylvestere McIntyre, Sarah W. Miller, Hariey Mowry and wife, Simon Mowry, Thomas Mowry, David A. Mowry, Cyrus H. Mowry and wife, Warren Moffit.

Henry C. Newall and wife.

Joseph Oatly, Stephen Olney, Cynthia P. Olney, Job Owen and wife, Thomas Owen and wife's heirs, John A. Owen.

Henry J. Paine and wife, Ransom Paine's heirs, Pascoag Reservoir Company, John F. Pitts, William H. Poole, A. F. Potter and wife, Prince A. Potter, Earle Potter and wife, Elisha Peter's heirs.

Malory Reynolds, Lafayette Reynolds and wife, Samuel Reynold's heirs, Ezra Round, Lowell D. Ross.

David W. Sampson and wife, Sylvester Sayles, Sabine Sayles, Alonzo B. Shippee, Augustus Shippee George W. Smart, Nathaniel P. Smith, Andrew J. Smith, Freeloze Smith, Artemas Smith, Daniel M. Smith, John Smith, Mowry Smith's heirs, John M. Smith, Francis Sprague, Ziba O. Slocum, Robert Steere, Clark Steere's heirs, Henry J. Steere, Job F. Steere, Simon S. Steere, Catherine Steere, Stephen Steere, Hiram Stone, Mary L. Sweet, Solomon S. Sweet, Angel S. Sweet.

C. Tucker, Daniel Thornton's heirs, Squire Thurber's heirs, Abram Tourtellot and wife, Charles Tucker, George A. Tucker.

Alba Wade, Asabel Waterman, Charles H. Whipple, Daniel S. Whipple's heirs, John Whipple, Abbie L. Whipple, Alfred A. White, Otis Williams, Eliza V. Winsor, William Winsor, Harris Wood's heirs, James R. Wood, Simon Woodell, Woonasquatucket Reservoir Company (David Young, and A. Horton).

Nathan Young.

JUSTICES OF PEACE IN GLOCESTER.

1777. John Pray (son of Benjamin), Jonathan Harris, Zebedee Hopkins, Timothy Wilmarth, Stephen Winsor, Nathaniel Wade, Jesse Winsor, John Pray.

1780. Zebedee Hopkins, John Smith (son of Benjamin), Timothy Wilmarth, Stephen Winsor, Nathaniel Wade, Samuel Winsor and Jesse Winsor.

1791. Zebedee Hopkins, John Smith (son of Benjamin), Timothy Wilmarth, Stephen Winsor, Nathaniel Wade, Samuel Winsor, Jesse Winsor, Seth Hunt, Richard Steere, Jr., Israel Cooke.

1803. Zebedee Hopkins, Timothy Wilmarth, Nathaniel Wade, Samuel Winsor, William Arnold, Bezeleel Paine, Simeon Steere, John Easton, Jr., and James Olney.

1806. Nathaniel Wade, Samuel Winsor, Bezeleel Paine, Simeon Steere, John Easton, Jr., James Olney, Thomas Owen, Jr., Cyrus Cooke, Jesse Tourtellot.

1808. Nathaniel Wade, Samuel Winsor,, Cyrus Cooke, Stephen Wilmarth, Abraham Baker, Jesse Tourtellot, Elijah Armstrong, Joseph Cady, Jr.

1811. Samuel Winsor, Jesse Tourtellot, Thomas Owen, Elijah Armstrong, Levi Brown, Stukely Turner.

1812. Thomas Owen, Elijah Armstrong, John Greene, James Wilder, Job Armstrong, David Richmond.

1813. The same as 1812.

1814. Thomas Owen, Jr., Elijah Armstrong, William Steere, John Greene, James Wilder, Job Armstrong, David Richmond, Darius Smith, Eleazer Bellows.

1815. The same as 1814.

1816. Thomas Owen, Jr., Elijah Armstrong, James Wilder, Job Armstrong, David Richmond, Eleazer Bellows, George Smith, William Steere, Jr., John Hawkins, William Wood, William Andrews.

1817. Thomas Owen, Jr., Elijah Armstrong, Job Armstrong, David Richmond, George Smith, John Hawkins, William Wood, Anan Evans, Thomas Matheson.

1818. Stephen Wilmarth, Mowry Smith, Samuel Steere, Edmund T. Waldron, Hezekiah Cady, Ziba Olney, John Hawkins.

1819. Samuel Steere, Edmund T. Waldron, Hezekiah Cady, Ziba Olney, John Hawkins, Isaac Wade, David Arnold.

1820. Samuel Steere, Edmund T. Waldron, Hezekiah Cady, Ziba Olney, John Hawkins, Amasa Eddy, Isaac Wade, David Arnold.

1821. Samuel Steere, Edmund T. Waldron, Hezekiah Cady, John Hawkins Amasa Eddy, Jr., Isaac Wade, David Arnold, Mowry Smith, Zephaniah Keech, Timothy Sweet.

1822. Mowry Smith, Edmund T. Waldron, John Hawkins, Amasa Eddy, Jr., David Arnold, Timothy Sweet, Zephaniah Keech, Jr.

1823. Mowry Smith, Edmund T. Waldron, Amasa Eddy, Jr., David Arnold, Timothy Sweet, Hezekiah Cady, Daniel Cornell, Samuel Steere, Richard Aldrich, Daniel Evans, Jr.

1824. The same as last year with the addition of Abraham Baker.

1825. Mowry Smith, Edmund T. Waldron, Amasa Eddy, Jr., David Arnold, Timothy Sweet, Hezekiah Cady, Daniel Cornell, Daniel Evans. Jr.

1826. Mowry Smith, Edmund T. Waldron, Amasa Eddy, Jr., David Arnold, Timothy Sweet, Hezekiah Cady, Daniel Cornell, Daniel Evans, Jr.

1827. Mowry Smith, Edmund T. Waldron, Amasa Eddy, Jr., David Arnold, Timothy Sweet, H. Cady, Daniel Cornell, Daniel Evans, Jr.

1828. Mowry Smith, Edmund T. Waldron, Amasa Eddy, Jr., Hezekiah Cady, Daniel Evans, Jr

1829. Edmund T. Waldron, Amasa Eddy, Jr., Hezekiah Cady, Daniel Evans, David Arnold, George Smith.

1830. Edmund T. Waldron, Amasa Eddy, Jr., Hezekiah Cady, Daniel Evans, David Arnold, George Smith.

1831. Edmund T. Waldron, Amasa Eddy, Jr., Hezekiah Cady, David Arnold, George Smith, Jesse P. Ballou, Richard Steere.

1832. Edmund T. Waldron, Hezekiah Cady, David Arnold, George Smith, Jesse P. Ballou.

1833. Abram Baker, Elisha S. Winsor, Sabin Smith, Charles Wade, Nedabiah Angell, Solomon Sweet, Artemas Smith, Syril Steere.

1834. Abram Baker, Elisha S. Winsor, Sabin Smith, N. Angell, Solomon Sweet, Artemas Smith, E. M. Aldrich, J. S. Tourtellot, Daniel Owen, Smith Peckham.

1835. Edmund T. Waldron, David Arnold, John Westcoat, George Smith, D. C. Tourtellot, Hazard P. Clark, Jesse S. Tourtellot, E. S. Winsor, Solomon Sweet.

1836. A. Baker, A. Eddy, Jr., J. S. Tourtellot, Nedabiah Angell, Solomon Sweet, Daniel Owen, William Luther, J. C. Medbury, Joseph Clark, H. W. Darling, Atwell Mowry.

1837. A. Baker, J. S. Tourtellot, B. Aldrich, H. M. Darling, Ezekiel Brown, Isaac Wade, T. Sweet.

1838. Elisha Winsor, Jephtha Hunt, Richard Steere, Rus-

sel Smith, Anson Smith, Welcome Sayles, A. H. Tourtellot, William Page.

1839. A. Baker, E. S. Winsor, Anson Smith, William Page, Christopher Winsor, John Peckham.

1840. E. Winsor, Anson Smith, Richard Aldrich, William Page, Richard Steere, H. N. Cook, Russell Smith.

1841. Leonard Williams, Allen Hawkins.

1842. Abram Baker, Elisha Winsor, Richard Steere, L. R. Williams, Anson Smith, H. N. Cooke, Daniel Owen.

1843. Abram Baker, L. R. Williams, Anson Smith, H. N. Cooke, Joseph Winsor.

1844. Abraham Baker, L. R. Williams, Anson Smith, H. N. Cooke.

1845. Abram Baker, L. R. Williams, Anson Smith, Cyrus Cooke, Elisha S. Winsor.

1845. Justices of the Peace were appointed under the provision of the new Constitution for several years both by the State and the town.—Jesse S. Tourtellot, Charles A. Slocum, Jesse Phetteplace, Artemas Smith, Thomas Irons, J. W. Wood, Hiram Salisbury, Enos Lapham.

1846. Jesse S. Tourtellot, Charles A. Slocum, George Smith, J. C. Medbury, S. Sweet.

1847. Pardon Hunt, Abraham Baker, Charles L. Slocum, Benjamin White, Samuel W. Hunt, Emor Smith, Thomas O. Evans Daniel Owen, Ira P. Evans, Jesse Armstrong, Cyrus Cooke, George Olney, William R. Sprague, Samuel Steere, Thomas Irons, Charles H. Steere, Allen Hawkins, Clark Steere, John M. Eddy, Ezra Hawkins, Robert Steere, George Smith.

1848. George Olney, William R. Sprague, Gridley Burnham, Samuel Steere, Thomas Irons Charles A. Slocum, Charles H. Steere, Ransom Paine, D. E. Sweet, Clark Steere, Ezra Hawkins, Robert Steere, Abram Baker.

1849. Abram Baker, Cyrus Cooke, Emor Smith, Anson Smith, L. R. Williams, Rufus Eastman.

1850. Thomas Irons, Harris W. Colwell, Ezra Hawkins, Gridley Burnham, Allen Hawkins, Keys Danforth, Elisha M. Aldrich, Anson Smith.

1851. Erza Hawkins, Benedict Aldrich, Gridley Burnham, Thomas Irons, L. R. Williams, Anson Smith, J. C. Medbury, Hiram Salisbury, Jeremiah Sheldon.

1852. Elisha M. Aldrich, Anson Smith, L. R. Williams, Benjamin Smith, Samuel Hunt. By the town: Ezra Hawkins, Gridley Burnham, George H. Browne, John S. Plummer, William S. Potter.

1853. By the town: Ezra Hawkins, John Hawkins, Jesse P. Ballou, Benedict Aldrich, L. R. Williams, John M. Eddy, R. Burlingame, 2d, E. M. Aldrich, Solomon Sweet, William Greene, Anson Smith, Labin Irons.

1854. Allen Hawkins, Raymond P. Colwell, Gaius W. Hubbard, Alanson Steere, Leonard S. Williams, by the State; Samuel W. Hunt, Joseph C. Medbury, Anson Smith, John Hawkins, B. Aldrich, Benjamin Smith, by the town. Ezra Hawkins, Charles S. Randall, John M. Eddy, Gridley Burnham, Hiram Salisbury, Benjamin Dexter.

1855. By the town: Gridley Burnham, Benjamin Dexter, John M. Eddy, Ezra Hawkins, Charles J. Randall, Benjamin Smith, Leonard R. Williams.

1856. Ezra Hawkins, Gridley Burnham, Cyrus Farnham, Daniel Evans, L. R. Williams, Benjamin Smith.

1857. Daniel Spencer, Anson Smith, J. C. Medbury, C. E. Tucker, Thomas O. Evans, C. O. Barnes, Nelson Keech.

1858. J. B. Arnold, Daniel Spencer, Charles A. Slocum, A. Smith, Caleb E. Tucker.

1859. C. O. Barnes, D. P. Spencer, C. A. Slocum, A. Smith, C. E. Tucker, G. Burnham.

1860. George Owen, Job Owen.

1861. Clovis Bowen, Rev. George E. Hopkins, R. M. Smith, C. E. Tucker.

1862. Clovis Bowen, A. P. Williams, G. E. Hopkins, Ziba O. Slocum.

1863. A. Smith, Ziba O. Slocum, B. Aldrich, E. Kingman, Clovis H. Bowen.

1864. Clovis H. Bowen, Ziba O. Slocum, Albert Smith, A. P. Williams.

1865. Ebenezer Kingman, Ziba O. Slocum, A. C. Williams.

1866. E. Ingraham, Ziba O. Slocum, A. P. Williams, Clovis H. Bowen.

1867. Clovis H. Bowen, E. Ingraham, Job Owen, Charles Slocum, Ziba O. Slocum, A. Williams.

1868. The same as 1867.

1869. Clovis H. Bowen, Jesse P. Ballou, A. Smith, George Smith, C. Slocum, Z. O. Slocum, A. P. Williams.

1870. Jesse P. Ballou, Ziba O. Slocum, C. E. Tucker.
By the town : Clovis Steere, Caleb E. Tucker.

1871. The same as 1870.

1872. Jesse P. Ballou, Ziba O. Slocum, C. E. Tucker.

1873. Jesse P. Ballou, Alexander Eddy, Ziba O. Slocum.

1874. Alexander Eddy, Henry A. Randall, Ziba O. Slocum.

1875. Alexander Eddy, Henry A. Randall, Ziba O. Slocum.

1876. Alexander Eddy, Henry A. Randall, Ziba O. Slocum.

1877. Henry A. Randall.

1878. Reuben J. Brown, Henry A. Randall, William Simmons, Edward Smith, Clovis W. Steere.

1879. Reuben J. Brown, Charles W. Farnum, Henry A. Sayles, A. P. Williams, H. A. Randall, C. M. Keach.

1880. Reuben J. Brown, Charles W. Farnum.

1881. Reuben J. Brown, Charles W. Farnum.

1882. Charles W. Farnham, by the county ; elected by the town : Henry A. Randall and James B. Reynolds.

1883. Charles W. Farnum, P. Ham, Henry A. Sayles, by the county.

1884. Charles W. Farnum.

1885. Cyrus Farnum, Henry A. Sayles.

DEPUTIES FROM GLOCESTER DURING THE
COLONIAL PERIOD.

- 1731. Mr. Elisha Knowlton, Walter Phetteplace.
- 1732. Capt. John Smith, Mr. Job Comstock.
- 1733. Mr. Elisha Knowlton, Mr. Zachariah Eddy.
- 1734. Capt. John Smith, Mr. Richard Steere.
- 1735. Mr. Elisha Knowlton, Capt. John Smith.
- 1736. Mr. John Barns, Mr. Walter Phetteplace.
- 1737. Mr. John Smith.
- 1738. Capt. John Smith, Mr. Richard Steere.
- 1739. Capt. John Smith, Mr. Richard Steere.
- 1740. Capt. John Smith, Mr. Richard Steere.
- 1741. Mr. Edward Mitchell, Mr. Richard Steere.
- 1742. Capt. John Smith, Mr. Richard Steere.
- 1743. Mr. John Walton, Capt. Isaiah Inman.
- 1744. Capt. John Smith, Mr. Richard Steere.
- 1745. Mr. Richard Steere, Mr. Walter Phetteplace.
- 1746. Mr. Richard Steere, Mr. Walter Phetteplace.
- 1747. Mr. Richard Steere, Mr. Abraham Tourtelott.
- 1748. Mr. Richard Steere, Col. Richard Smith.
- 1749. Mr. Richard Steere, Maj. Richard Smith.
- 1750. Mr. Richard Smith, Mr. Benjamin Smith.
- 1751. Maj. Richard Smith, Capt. Timothy Wilmot.
- 1752. Col. Richard Smith, Mr. Andrew Brown.
- 1753. Col. Richard Smith, Capt. Joseph Winsor.
- 1754. Mr. Richard Steere, Col. Richard Smith.
- 1755. Capt John Smith, Mr. Richard Steere.
- 1756. Mr. John Walton, Mr. Silas Williams.
- 1757. Capt. Richard Smith, Mr. Richard Steere.
- 1758. Capt. Timothy Wilmarth, Mr. Benjamin Smith.
- 1759. Capt. Joseph Winsor, Capt. Rufus Smith.
- 1760. Mr. Richard Steere, Mr. Silas Williams.
- 1761. Mr. Richard Steere, Capt. Timothy Wilmarth.
- 1762. Mr. Richard Steere, Capt. Joseph Winsor.
- 1763. Mr. Richard Steere, Mr. Jonathan Harris.
- 1764. Mr. Richard Steere, Mr. Benjamin Smith.

- 1765. Mr. Richard Steere, Capt. Israel Arnold.
- 1766. Mr. Richard Steere, Mr. John Smith, Jr.
- 1767. Maj. Rufus Smith, Mr. Stephen Steere.
- 1768. Mr. Richard Steere, Capt. Israel Arnold.
- 1769. Mr. Thomas Owen, Maj. Rufus Smith.
- 1770. Maj. Rufus Smith, Mr. Thomas Owen.
- 1771. Mr. Timothy Wilmarth, Mr. Zebedee Hopkins, Jr.
- 1772. Mr. Abraham Waterman, Mr. Thomas Wood.
- 1773. Mr. Solomon Owen, Mr. Caleb Arnold.
- 1774. Mr. Silas Williams, Mr. Chad Brown.
- 1775. Mr. Silas Williams, Mr. Daniel Owen.
- 1776. Mr. Richard Steere, Col. Chad Brown.
- 1777. Mr. John Smith, Jr., Mr. Stephen Winsor.
- 1778. Timothy Wilmarth, Esq., Mr. Caleb Arnold.
- 1779. Mr. John Smith, Mr. Daniel Owen.
- 1780. Asa Kimball, Esq., Mr. Reuben Mason.
- 1781. Mr. Simon Smith.
- 1782. John Smith, Esq., Mr. Israel Cooke.
- 1783. Daniel Owen, Esq., Stephen Steere, Esq.
- 1784. Mr. Stephen Steere.
- 1785. Daniel Owen, Esq., Mr. Simon Smith.
- 1786. Mr. Seth Hunt, Stephen Winsor, Esq.
- 1787. Mr. Seth Hunt, Stephen Winsor, Esq.
- 1788. Mr. Seth Hunt, Stephen Winsor, Esq.
- 1789. Mr. Seth Hunt, Stephen Winsor, Esq.
- 1790. Mr. Seth Hunt, Stephen Winsor, Esq.
- 1791. Mr. Seth Hunt, Stephen Winsor, Esq.
- 1792. Mr. Seth Hunt, Stephen Winsor, Esq. October,
Samuel Winsor, Esq., Mr. Silas Thayer.

REPRESENTATIVES TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY FROM GLOCESTER.

- 1793. Samuel Winsor, Esq., Mr. Silas Thayer.
- 1794. Samuel Winsor, Esq., Mr. Silas Thayer.
- 1795. Samuel Winsor, Esq., Mr. Silas Thayer.
- 1796. Samuel Winsor, Esq., Mr. Silas Thayer.

- 1797. Samuel Winsor, Esq., Mr. Silas Thayer.
- 1798. Samuel Winsor, Esq., Daniel Mowry, Esq.
- 1799. Mr. Simeon Smith, Nathaniel Wade, Esq.
- 1800. Mr. Simeon Smith, Nathaniel Wade, Esq.
- 1801. Mr. Asa Burlingame, Mr. Pitt Smith.
- 1802. Mr. Asa Burlingame, Mr. Pitt Smith.
- 1803. Mr. Asa Burlingame, Mr. Solomon Owen, Esq.
- 1804. Mr. Asa Burlingame, Mr. Solomon Owen.
- 1805. Mr. Asa Burlingame, Mr. Solomon Owen.
- 1806. Mr. William Steere, Jr., Mr. Solomon Owen.
- 1807. Mr. William Steere, Jr., Mr. Jesse Tourtellot.
- 1808. Mr. William Steere, Mr. Jesse Tourtellot.
- 1809. Mr. William Steere, Mr. Jesse Tourtellot.
- 1810. Mr. William Steere, Mr. Jesse Tourtellot.
- 1811. Mr. Hazael Peckham, Mr. Jesse Tourtellot.
- 1812. William Steere, Esq., Cyrus Cooke, Esq.
- 1813. Jesse Tourtellot, Esq., Cyrus Cooke, Esq.
- 1814. Jesse Tourtellot, Esq., Cyrus Cooke, Esq.
- 1815. Mr. Thomas Brown, Mr. Chad Sayles.
- 1816. Thomas Brown, Esq., Mr. Chad Sayles.
- 1817. Mr. Chad Sayles, Jesse Tourtellot, Esq.
- 1818. Mr. Amherst Kimball, Mr. Joseph Wilmarth.
- 1819. Jesse Tourtellot, Esq., Mr. William Wade, Jr.
- 1820. William Wade, Jr., Esq., Arnold Brown, Esq.
- 1821. Ziba Olney, William Wade, Jr.
- 1822. Ziba Olney, Timothy Sweet.
- 1823. Ziba Olney, Samuel Steere.
- 1824. Daniel Cornell, Seth Peckham, Jr.
- 1825. Daniel Cornell, Seth Peckham, Jr.
- 1826. Daniel Cornell, Ziba Olney.
- 1827. Cyrus Cooke, Daniel Cornell.
- 1828. Daniel Cornell, Simon Smith, Jr.
- 1829. Simon Smith, Jr., William Wade.
- 1830. Simon Smith, Jr., David Arnold.
- 1831. Simon Smith, Jr., David Arnold.
- 1832. Job Armstrong, Hezekiah Cady.
- 1833. Amasa Eddy, Jr., Rensellaer B. Smith.

- 1834. Amasa Eddy, Jr., Rensellaer B. Smith.
- 1835. Amasa Eddy, Jr., Rensellaer B. Smith.
- 1836. Samuel Y. Atwell, Nelson S. Eddy.
- 1837. Samuel Y. Atwell, Nelson S. Eddy.
- 1838. Ziba Olney, Allen Hawkins.
- 1839. Charles A. Slocum, Robert Steere.
- 1840. Samuel Y. Atwell, Abram Baker.
- 1841. Samuel Y. Atwell, Abram Baker.
- 1842. Cyrus Farnum, William Stead.

SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES IN THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY, UNDER THE
CONSTITUTION.

- 1843. Samuel Steere, senator ; Cyrus Farnum, William Steere, representatives.
- 1844. Samuel Steere, senator ; Jeremiah Sheldon, Cyrus Farnum, representatives.
- 1845. Samuel Steere, senator ; Stephen K. Fiske, Jesse S. Tourtellot, representatives.
- 1846. Amasa Eddy, senator ; Jesse S. Tourtellot, William Luther, representatives.
- 1847. Amasa Eddy, senator ; Smith Peckham, Cyrus Farnum, representatives.
- 1848. Amasa Eddy, senator ; Smith Peckham, Cyrus Farnum, representatives.
- 1849. Samuel Potter, senator ; George H. Browne, Samuel Steere, representatives.
- 1850. Samuel Potter, senator ; George H. Browne, Samuel Steere, representatives.
- 1851. Thomas Barnes, senator ; George H. Browne, Jonathan Tourtellot, representatives.
- 1852. Thomas Barnes, senator ; George H. Browne, Jesse P. Ballou, representatives.
- 1853. Cyrus Farnum, senator ; Jesse P. Ballou, George L. Owen, representatives.
- 1873. George H. Browne, senator ; Jeremiah Sheldon,

1854. Cyrus Farnum, senator ; Jesse P. Ballou, George L. Owen, representatives.
1855. Smith Peckham, senator ; William S. Potter, Seril W. Clemence, representatives.
1856. Smith Peckham, senator ; Seril W. Clemence, William S. Potter, representatives.
1857. Smith Peckham, senator ; William S. Potter, Reuben A. Clemence, representatives.
1858. Smith Peckham, senator ; Lafayette Reynolds, Gaius W. Hubbard, representatives.
1859. Smith Peckham, senator ; Lafayette Reynolds, Gaius W. Hubbard, representatives.
1860. Daniel Evans, senator ; L. Reynolds, Gaius W. Hubbard, representatives.
1861. Daniel Evans, senator ; George Smith, representative.
1862. Daniel Evans, senator ; George Smith, representative.
1863. Lafayette Reynolds, senator ; George Smith, representative.
1864. Lafayette Reynolds, senator ; George S. Owen, representative.
1865. Gaius W. Hubbard, senator ; George S. Owen, representative.
1866. Gaius W. Hubbard, senator ; Elias Carpenter, Jr., representative.
1867. Alexander Eddy, senator ; Elias Carpenter, Jr., representative.
1868. Smith Peckham, senator ; Elias Carpenter, representative.
1869. Alexander Eddy, senator ; Stephen Eddy, Jr., representative.
1870. Elias Carpenter, senator ; Smith Peckham, representative.
1871. George H. Browne, senator ; Smith Peckham, representative.
1872. George H. Browne, senator ; Jeremiah Sheldon, representative.

1873. George H. Browne, senator ; Jeremiah Sheldon, representative.

1874. Ziba O. Slocum, senator ; Jeremiah Sheldon, representative.

1875. Ziba O. Slocum, senator ; Jeremiah Sheldon, representative.

1876. Ziba O. Slocum, senator ; Raymond P. Colwell, representative.

1877. Ziba O. Slocum, senator ; Raymond P. Colwell, representative.

1878. Philip W. Hawkins, senator ; Fenner R. White, representative.

1879. Philip W. Hawkins, senator ; Fenner R. White, representative.

1880. Philip W. Hawkins, senator ; Fenner R. White, representative.

1881. Philip W. Hawkins, senator ; Henry C. White, representative.

1882. Philip W. Hawkins, senator ; Henry C. White, representative.

1883. Philip W. Hawkins, senator ; Henry C. White, representative.

1884. Philip W. Hawkins, senator ; Henry C. White, representative.

1885. Philip W. Hawkins, senator ; Reuben A. Clemence, representative.

TOWN OFFICERS.

1820. *Town Council*—Samuel Steere, Ahab Sayles, Samuel Potter, David Arnold, Chad Sayles, Richard Aldrich, Seth Peckham, Jr.

Town Auctioneers — Zephaniah Keach, Jr., Timothy Sweet, Nathan Blackmar.

Overseers of the Poor—George Bowen, Jr., Richard Burlingame, Philip Waldron.

Pound Keepers—Joseph Cady, Amherst Kimball, Jeremiah Steere, Asel Phetteplace.

Surveyor General—Robert Steere.

Minister—Rev. John Hunt.

Assessors of Taxes—Jesse Tourtellot, Daniel Evans, Benjamin White, Philip Waldron.

1821. *Town Clerk*—Joseph Bowen.

Town Council—Samuel Steere, William Tourtellot, David Arnold, Chad Sayles, Seth Peckham, Jr., Eleazer Lovell, Philip Waldron.

Town Sergeant—Timothy Sweet.

Town Treasurer—Robert Steere.

Overseers of the Poor—George Bowen, Jr., Richard Burlingame, Stephen Cooper.

Physicians—Joseph Bowen, E. T. Waldron, Daniel Bellows, Allen Potter.

Attorneys—Asel Steere, John B. Snow.

1822. *Town Clerk*—Joseph Bowen.

Town Council—Samuel Steere, William Tourtellot, David Arnold, Chad Sayles, Jesse Armstrong, E. Lovell, Timothy Sweet.

Town Sergeant—Harris Medbury.

Overseers of the Poor—G. Bowen, Jr., Sayles Brown, E. T. Waldron.

Physicians—Joseph Bowen, Edward T. Waldron, Eleazer Bellows, Allen Potter, Solomon Sayles.

Attorneys—Asel Steere, J. B. Snow.

The annual town meeting for electing town officers and making appropriations is on the first Monday in June.

The Town Council and Probate Court meet the second Saturday in every month, at the Town Clerk's office, at 2 P. M.

The Justice Court meets every Saturday at the same place at 11 A. M.

The Town Council of several towns constitute a Court of Justice.

State town tax on \$100, 12 cents. Town tax on \$100, 65 cents.

The Board of Assessors for 1884-5 return the value of real estate, \$872,250; personal property, \$552,650.

Population in Gloucester in 1748, 1,202. In 1774, 2,945. In 1790, 4,025. After the division in 1810, 2,310. In 1854, 3,000. By this year's census, (1885,) 1,915.

Polls in Gloucester in 1776, 488. Polls in Providence in 1776, 453.

Number of square miles in Gloucester, 532.

TOWN OFFICERS, 1885.

Moderator—Edwin J. Valentine.

Town Clerk—Charles W. Farnum; also Coroner.

Town Treasurer—Everett W. White.

Town Sergeant—John A. Staples.

Town Council—Gilbert Rounds, Richard Barnes, Jeremiah Sheldon, A. C. G. Smith, James B. Reynolds.

Tax Collector—Alexander Eddy; also Deputy Sheriff.

Overseer of the Poor—William A. Potter.

Assessors—Charles W. Farnum, Jeremiah Sheldon, Oliver W. Steere.

Senator to the General Assembly—Philip W. Hawkins.

Representative to the General Assembly—Henry C. White; (called Senators and Representatives after 1797.)

Justices of the Peace—C. W. Farnum, Henry Sayles.

School Committee—George A. Harris, M. D., Mrs. Mary O. Arnold, Lyman B. Stone.

School Superintendent—Thomas Irons; salary, \$100.

The town receives from the State \$1,404.50 school money; from registry taxes, \$95.00; from dog tax, \$131.70. The town fund, \$2,004.50.

There are three post offices in the town; one at Chepachet, as spoken of in another place; one at West Gloucester, Clarence A. Keech, postmaster; one at Harmony, in the eastern part of the town, Henry A. Randall, postmaster. In the town there are 477 families and 473 houses.

APPENDIX.

BRIEF PERSONAL NOTICES.

SAMUEL YOUNG ATWELL graduated at Brown University in 1814. His ancestry were from England. After graduating he studied law with Hon. John Whipple. In 1831 or 1832 he removed to Chepachet and established himself in law. In 1835 he was a member of the General Assembly from Gloucester and chairman of the State Commission on Banking. He was a very able advocate and seldom lost a case. Some of Providence's most able pleaders at the bar, studied law in his office at Chepachet, viz. : Samuel Ames, James M. Clarke, Thomas A. Jenckes, Edwin Metcalf, George H. Browne and Horace Manchester. He died in October 1844. He left a widow and two daughters and three sons.

GEORGE HUNTINGTON BROWNE, son of Elisha and Roby (Bowdish) Browne, was born in Gloucester in 1818. His father died when his son was a few years old, leaving the homestead in Chepachet and a large landed property in northern Vermont. His mother, previous to her marriage, was a private school teacher of standing for several years. The son's early winters were spent with his mother at their home in the village, where he attended a good private school. Several summers he was under the charge of a special friend of his mother on a farm near the village, where he had the reading of books from a small, well-selected library. Here, before he was fourteen years, he read with great enthusiasm the translation of Homer's Illiad and Dryden's Virgil ; also about one hundred volumes, most of them historical and scholastic

works. He said, "for the reading of the above library, I was inspired to go to college." After being prepared in some studies for an examination, he went to Brownington Academy, in northern Vermont. In 1836 he entered Brown University, and graduated in 1840. He studied law with Samuel Y. Atwell, in his native village, and was admitted to the Rhode Island bar in 1843. At his home village he established a successful law office, which he held for several years. In 1853 he removed to Providence; also, his law office. In 1855 he entered into partnership with Colonel Nicholas Van Slyck, which continued until his death in October, 1885. He was several years in the General Assembly from Glocester; also, a Representative in Congress from 1861 to 1863 from the Western District. He was commissioned in September, 1862, as Colonel of the Twelfth Regiment of Rhode Island Volunteers for nine months. He was elected Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island. This offer he declined on account of ill health. He was twice married. He leaves two children by his first wife, Harriet Danforth, and a widow.

CLOVIS H. BOWEN was for many years a faithful Town Clerk. He also kept an excellent drug store on Main street. He was the son of Dr. Joseph Bowen. He married the daughter of Anthony Steere. He died in 1880. He leaves several children.

JOHN BROWN, son of James and grandson of the Rev. Chad Brown, laid the corner-stone of Rhode Island College; was treasurer many years of the corporation, and filled many places of trust where great wisdom and liberality were required. He was the first merchant in Rhode Island. He built a fine mansion on Power street, in Providence, where most of his life was passed. His residence in Glocester has previously been referred to. He presented fourteen hundred volumes to the College library. He gave dinners to the students on Commencement days. He was a leader of Rhode Island in the war of the Revolution, and a purchaser with his brother

Moses of the home lot of their ancestor, Chad Brown, for the College. He was in Gloucester in 1791, and some years previously. He married Sarah, daughter of Daniel Smith, Providence. He was born in 1736 and died in 1803.

MOSES COOPER died in 1837, aged 97 years. He owned slaves previous to the Revolution. He was a man who kept himself well informed on the important subjects of the day. He was a prominent member of the Society of the Friends.

AMASA EDDY, of Gloucester, was a descendant of the Rev. William Eddy, of Cranbrook, England. (Eddy Genealogy.) He was also grand-nephew of the late Walter Phetteplace and the Rev. Zachariah Eddy, of Providence. He was born January 3, 1783. He married Mary Owen, of Gloucester. For many years he was prosperously engaged in harness manufacturing. In 1852 he was the Democratic candidate for Governor of the State.

Motto on the English Eddy coat-of-arms: "Crux mihi grata quies." The cross is my welcome rest.

JONATHAN EDDY, grandfather of the late Deacon Richard Eddy, and wife were members of the old Baptist Church at Chepachet in 1780. It is related that he went to church every Sunday, even though he had to walk many miles.

HON. ASA KIMBALL is spoken of in 1759 as ensign in a military company against the acts of the King of Spain. In 1761 as lieutenant and captain in other expeditions. In the war of the Revolution he was appointed on various committees and officered from captain to major from this town. He was a prominent officer in General Sullivan's expedition on the Island of Rhode Island. The house he built in Chepachet for his homestead is still standing, and owned by his great-grandson, Horace A. Kimball.

DOCT. SAMUEL MOWRY was educated principally at Dudley and Amherst academies. He attended medical lectures in Boston in 1825 and 1826. In 1838 he was admitted a member of the Rhode Island Medical Society. He settled in

Chepachet, where for more than forty years he had a good practice. He was well read in his profession. His health declining, he moved into Providence, where he died.

DOCT. REUBEN MASON was surgeon in General William West's, brigade in the Revolution. He had a large and long practice in this town. The house he owned, lived and died in, is still standing on the turnpike, near the village at Chepachet.

THOMAS OWEN was admitted a freeman from Providence in 1736. He was Assistant Deputy-Governor from the town of Smithfield in the year 1753. Later he removed to Gloucester, and in 1770 he was elected by the town Deputy to the General Assembly. Also, he was Assistant Deputy to Governor Stephen Hopkins. At various times he rendered important political services to the town and State.

DANIEL OWEN, son of the above Thomas Owen, was admitted a freeman from Gloucester at Newport, in May, 1757. He was chosen Deputy to the General Assembly in 1775 and 1776. He was one of the committee to procure gold and silver enough for the State to use in the Canada war. He was chairman of the committee to draft a letter to Congress in September, 1787, to explain the reason why this State had not any delegation at the Convention at Philadelphia. He was a member and President of the Conventions that met at South Kingstown in March, 1790, and at Newport the following May, that adopted the Constitution of the United States. He gave great satisfaction for his candor and impartiality in conducting the proceedings of the Convention. He wrote from Newport, May 29, 1790, a letter to President Washington to accompany the message that informed the President that the Constitution of the United States of America had that day been adopted by the people of this State agreeably to the recommendation of the General Convention at Philadelphia. At the Convention at South Kingstown the anti-Federal members of the Convention offered the office of Governor of the State to Deputy-Gov-

ernor Owen. This offer he refused. A coalition party was formed and Arthur Fenner was nominated the first Governor of the State under the Constitution.

In 1786 the coinage of the United States required the adoption of the decimal system. The "die" for the first United States cent was established July 6, 1787. In 1786, Hon. Daniel Owen, Samuel Winsor, Simeon Thayer, Arthur Fenner, Jr., and Caleb Harris, Esquires, petitioned the General Assembly, praying for the "exclusive privilege" of a coinage for this colony for the period of twelve years. It was granted in January, 1787, subject to such conditions as should be agreed upon by the Assembly. Henry Marchant, William Channing, Benjamin Bourn and Moses Brown were appointed a committee to draft and report an act to carry said intention into execution consistent with the Articles of Confederation and the sovereignty of the State. No report of said committee is found on the records of the State.

He was Deputy-Governor four years from 1786. He was a large landholder in northern Vermont, where several of his children settled. He, with William Barton, received the grant of the town of Barton, in Vermont, October 20, 1781.

Iron ore was found on his farm in Gloucester, and he had a trip-hammer run by water power. The iron was made into the desired shape for use by means of his heavy hammer. Various useful implements were made, and sold in other parts of the country, viz.: ploughs, harrows, rims for wheels, cranes, trammels, horse-shoes, etc., etc. For several years he transacted considerable business with England in the iron department.

His son-in-law, Mr. William Gadcomb, a merchant in the village of Chepachet, died about 1800. Judge Owen settled his estate and invested some of the property for his widow and children in lands in the vicinity of St. Albans, Vermont. Mrs. Gadcomb afterwards married Judge Asa Aldis and settled at St. Albans. Mr. Aldis was a graduate of Brown University in the year 1796. Judge Owen married Hannah Angell, daughter of John and Lydia Winsor Angell, January 19, 1736. He died in Gloucester.

CAPT. SOLOMON OWEN, brother of the above Daniel Owen, had a great desire to see other countries and cross the ocean. As captain he sailed from Providence to the East Indies with valuable orders from merchants from this State. After trying the sea for several years he returned to his native village to spend the remainder of his life. He was proprietor and keeper of an excellent public house in Chepachet previous to the year 1800.

EBER PHETTEPLACE was the son of Jonathan and the grandson of Walter Phetteplace. His mother, Susanna Smith, was the grand-daughter of Casper Hyzer, or Hauser, a German. He was born in Glocester, August 15, 1765. He early had a taste for history and agriculture. About 1790, he, with his friend Mark Steere, had a ship loaded several autumns with fruits and vegetables to carry to Charleston, South Carolina, to sell, they going in charge and remaining until spring before returning. While there, Mr. Phetteplace acquired a slight knowledge of the French and Spanish languages. In January, 1796, he was married by Elder Joseph Winsor to Waite, daughter of Resolved (Waterman) Irons. She was the lineal descendant of Roger Williams, Richard Waterman, Gregory Dexter and Rev. Chad Brown, of Providence. Mr. Phetteplace superintended his large farm, on which were a great variety of fruit trees and berry bushes. He was a great lover of his home, a staunch Whig in politics, and deeply interested in sustaining good schools. He died October 8, 1834.

WALTER PHETTEPLACE was a descendant (through Sir John Fetteplace, of Oxfordshire, England,) of Fettiplace, the Norman gentleman usher to William the Conqueror, and who came into England with that monarch. (Oxfordshire Annals.) When Glocester was set off from Providence in 1831, the above Walter Phetteplace was appointed by Gov. Jencks an Assistant Deputy to the General Assembly. This office he filled several years. In 1746 he used great influence to keep sufficient money in the General Treasury for use

should the fleet of any sovereign power attack the colony in some unexpected place, instead of sending large supplies to Fort George while in peace. He married Joanna Maury (daughter of Nathaniel), August 4, 1709, in Providence. He died December 29, 1753.

DOCT. ALLEN POTTER studied medicine with his father in Massachusetts three years, and two years with Dr. Hubbard, in Pomfret, Conn. In 1825 he settled in the western part of Glocester, where he was a regular practicing physician until overcome by the infirmities of years.

WILLIAM RHODES, who lived in the northern part of the town, learned the art of navigation, and succeeded in acquiring great wealth, principally by capturing English vessels at the close of the Revolutionary war.

RICHARD STEERE was a valuable citizen, and much trusted in public affairs. He was Justice of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Providence for many years; he was a faithful Town Clerk for sixty years; an excellent penman, and kept the record books very accurately and with great care; he owned farms in different parts of the town; he was Deputy from Glocester to the Assembly four years. He died October 16, 1797.

DOCT. JERVIS J. SMITH was the son of Rufus Smith, of Burrillville. He was educated at the private schools of the town and at the Friends College, in Providence; he studied medicine with his uncle, W. Smith, M. D., and was admitted a member of the Rhode Island Medical Society in 1833. He settled in Chepachet, where he had an extensive practice; also in Glocester and neighboring towns. He died in 1864. His funeral was very largely attended. He was a Free Mason and was buried with Masonic honors at Swan Point, Providence.

JOHN SMITH, son of Benjamin, left Providence village late in the seventeenth century, with an axe in his hand and a bag

of eatables, to seek a home in the wilderness. After spending some time in looking around for the most comfortable place to build a log house for his home, he selected a place near where the house of the late Urania Smith stood. Here he found a good stream of water and excellent game in the forest. A family of Williamses soon followed him from Providence. Many of their descendants are still living in the vicinity.

ABRAHAM TOURTELLOT was the son of Gabriel and Marie (Bernon) Tourtellot. He came to Providence from Bordeaux, France, on account of religious persecution, about 1688. In 1706, Abraham bought a tract of land in what is now the town of Glocester, and about a mile south of the village of Chepachet. On a commanding hill, he built a comfortable house which was occupied many years by his descendants. His mother lived with him the latter part of her life. He was twice married, and had twelve children, viz. : Mary, Lydia, Esther, Abram, Jonathan, Benjamin and Sarah by his first wife, and Stephen, William, Jesse, David and Anna by his second wife. Some members of these families have filled important places of trust and responsibility in the town and State.

FENNER R. WHITE, son of Benjamin White, was born in Glocester. He was successful in his large manufacturing establishments, very honorable in all his engagements, true to every trust, and very kind to the poor. He was several years a member of the Town Council and General Assembly. He married Mary B. Arnold. He died in November, 1880.

JOHN WATERMAN, brother of Col. Resolved Waterman, was a paper manufacturer in Glocester in 1750. (Providence Gazette.)

The above Resolved Waterman, of Smithfield, bought land in Glocester in 1750. He married Mary Smith.

TIMOTHY WILMARTH lived in the village of Chepachet. His wife was the daughter of Judge Richard Steere. He

was interested in public affairs and an esteemed citizen. He commanded a company of militia in Gen. Sullivan's expedition on the Island of Rhode Island, where his musket in his hand was very much shattered.

Richard Evans, Abraham, John and Resolved Waterman, Samuel Irons, the Smiths, Eddys, Steeres and others owned land here under the reign of Queen Anne, George I., George II. and George III. Some of these farms are still in possession of their descendants. John Usher and Aaron Bardeen were soldiers in the Revolution from this town, and had pensions given them from Congress.

ORATION.

An oration was delivered by Riley Phetteplace, at the request of prominent citizens of the town, on July 4, 1828, in the Baptist Meeting House, in the village of Chepachet. Mowry S. Peckham read the Declaration of Independence. Both the above named gentlemen were students in medicine. The former died February 25, 1830. The latter (physician) died in the Texan war.

GOVERNORS OF THE STATE AFTER THE REVOLUTION AND UNDER THE ROYAL CHARTER, 1775.

Nicholas Cooke, William Greene, John Collins, Arthur Fenner, William Jones, Nehemiah R. Knight, William Gibbs, James Fenner, Lemuel Arnold, John Brown Francis, Samuel W. King.

UNDER THE CONSTITUTION, 1843.

James Fenner, Charles Jackson, Byron Diman, Elisha Harris, Henry B. Anthony, Philip Allen, William W. Hopkin, Elisha Dyer, Thomas G. Turner, William Sprague, Wil-

liam C. Cozzens, James Y. Smith, Ambrose E. Burnside, Seth Padelford, Henry Howard, Henry Lippitt, Charles C. Van Zandt, Alfred H. Littlefield, Augustus O. Bourn. George Peabody Wetmore, the present Governor, 1885.

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